Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 7—NO. 49.
WHOLE NUMBER, 386.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892.

TIMES PRINTING & PUB. CO. (LTD PROP'S
$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

THE LATE HON. JNO. ROBSON

A Sketch of the Life of the Dead Premier—An Early Pioneer of the Province

A Canadian by Birth and Education—A Self-Made Man Who Carved Out His Own Fortune

An Able and Effective Speaker—A Clever Journalist and a Successful Politician.

Hon. John Robson, Premier of the province, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, died in London, Eng., yesterday (Wednesday) evening at 6 o'clock, aged 68.

The first intimation received that the life of the Premier was in anger was a cablegram received on Tuesday evening by Mr. Joseph Huter, M. P. P., Hon. Mr. Robson's son-in-law, to the effect that he was dangerously ill. From the meagre information contained in the cablegrams it appeas that the honorable gentleman met with an accident in London by which one of his fingers was badly hurt, and it is generally believed that blood poisoning must have ensued, which resulted fatally.

The news of the death caused a profound sensation in the city and throughout the province. Flags at half mast in all quarters of the city a few minutes after the announcement, testified to the respect in which the deceased had been held. The general public was taken completely unawares by the news, and many found it hard to credit the intelligence, that the erect form of the leader of the government would be seen no more upon the streets of this city.

Hon. John Robson was born at Perth, Ontario, March 14th, 1824, of Scotch parents, who emigrated to Canada in the early part of the century. He received his education in Perth, and in 1854 married Susan, daughter of the late Captain Longworth, of Goderich, Ont. Until 1859 he was engaged principally in commercial pursuits, but on hearing of the El Dondo beyond the Rocky Mountains, in Cariboo and on the Fraser, he came west. After some hard experience at the mining bars of the Fraser he settled in New Westminster. Like most Candians he could wield an axe with skill, and by clearing lots in the Royal City he supported himself for some time. While chopping down a gigantic Douglas fir his axe caught an intervening ough, the keen blade descended and laid open his foot. While lying an invalid in consequence of this accident, a number of his friends in Westminster who had recognized in the vigorous axeman qualities of mind that proclaimed him far out of the ordinary run of mankind, came to him in his lowly hut and proposed to set him up in a newspaper business, as editor of the Times of New Westminster, then runing, not very satisfactorily, under the management of Leonard Maclure. This was the tide in the affairs of the future premier, and his sagacity bade him seize it at the flood. In 1861 he began his eventful career as a newspaper man, establishing the British Columbian, the pioneer paper of the Mainland, and now known as the Columbian. The trenchant axe of the stout woodsman, with which he had hewed to the line, letting the chips fall where they might, and by which he had earned himself a provincial reputation, was brilliantly superseded by his still more trenchant pen. John Robson's paper became a power in the province, and exercised a very great influence in the superheated politics of the day. Through the columns of the British Columbian, Mr. Robson fought the battle for constitutional government. Then began his darkest day. His opponents were strong; far stronger than he, but with a stubborn gallantry, perhaps inherited from his Scotish ancestry and vigorously nurtured in his hardy Canadian life, he fought on, practically alone and unsupported. He was hounded, waylaid, unmercifully beaten and otherwise maltreted by the myrmidons of the administration, but nothing could subdue his lion spirit. Persecution utterly failed to break his confidence that he was right and his tone remained unchanged. He became a noted man. Honors began to come upon him. People saw that here was no weakling, but one whose hand had some of Cesar's power, and whose attitude in hours of trial and danger proclaimed him born to command. He was elected to the New Westminster council in 1864, and in 1865 was elected president of that body. Mainland and Island having become one colony, he was sent to represent New Westminster in the Legislative Assembly in 1867. He represented that constituency for some sessions, until 1870 when the terms of confederation were formulated and adopted by the Legislature. Mr. Robson worked hard for confederation on every possible occasion, and was one of those who entered their protest when the executive council tried to upset the union. He was a member of the Yale convention, and was placed upon the committee appointed to carry out the resolution of the convention.

Mr. Robson settled in Victoria in 1869, transferring his paper to the new capital. Hon. D. W. Higgins was then proprietor of the Colonist, and he shortly afterwards secured the services of Mr. Robson as editor, which position the latter occupied for six years. He was elected to represent Nanaimo in the Provincial Legislature in 1871 and sat for that constituency until 1875. He then accepted the Federal appointment of paymaster and commissary of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys west of the Rocky Mountains, holding the office until 1879, when it was abolished. That year Mr. Robson returned to New Westminster and bought out Mr. John Brown's Dominion Pacific Herald, changed the name back to the British Columbian and published it in conjunction with his brother David until 1882, when at the general election he was again elected to represent, as senior member, the district of New Westminster in the Provincial Legislature. On the expiration of the Walkem-Beaven administration in January, 1883, Mr. Robson was appointed Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Finance and Agriculture under the Smithe government. He then bade farewell to the ranks of journalism, in which he had known no superior in his day in the province. It may be mentioned that among other sore trials to which he was put was the burning of his newspaper office in Westminster one night after the publication of some strong articles. This was an almost fatal blow, but thanks to his friends' help and his own indomitable energy he was quickly upon his feet again and fighting his battles with redoubled vigor.

Upon the death of Premier Smythe in 1887 Mr. Robson took the same position in the Davie Cabinet, and upon the death of Mr. Davie in 1889 he was called upon to form the Cabinet of which he was leader when he died. In the general election of 1886 he was re-elected for New Westminster district, and again in 1890, when he was returned at the head of the poll for both New Westminster and Cariboo, choosing the latter.

All his life the deceased premier was a staunch Presbyterian, the old faith of his fathers, and was a pillar of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in this city. His interest in anything was never of the dormant kind, and his services in the church were ever active and sympathetic. As president of the Y.M.C.A. of Victoria he also showed a deep interest in the moral welfare of the rising generation. For the cause of temperance and for moral reform he was always an uncompromising advocate, and his precept and example have undoubtedly done incalculable good to hundreds of young persons with whom he met. He was a justice of the peace for the province and held a commission in the Canadian militia. As a writer he was both logical and graceful. He had a sharp, incisive style which went straight to the marrow of the subject; and he could smite with extreme vigor when occasion required. Few residents of the province have not heard him speak. With few exceptions he was probably the finest public speaker in the province. He discarded the subtleties and sinuosities of rhetoric for plain and direct statements, made little use of metaphor, literary or classical allusion, but had a true native logic that seldom failed to place his views exactly as he wished them before the minds of his hearers. He had an extraordinary fluency of language, and chose from a large vocabulary his words and sentences with grace and judgement.

Notwithstanding his battles with the world and the rude shocks and encounters of many foes, political and otherwise, John Robson was always a gentleman. He had a genial suavity of manner that put a stranger at his ease and won his confidence. He possessed the grave dignity inseparably associated with the proper idea of a statesman. His sense of humor was very keen, and many a time the Legislative halls have echoed to the laugher elicited by his quaint interpretation of a political adversary's arguments. Whenunder fire himself his admirable equanimity went far to baffle attacks and turn aside the shafts of sarcasm and denunciation. He had a manner of carrying his hearers along with him, *nolens volens*, and compelling them to listen with deepest attention to the finish. Often he would rise to flights of eloquence that made even his opponents applaud, thus proving that he had in him the elements that compose the true orator. In one thing he was pre-eminent, and that was in the possession of a clear, logical mind. He grasped the situation quickly and met all emergencies with readiness. There was nothing weak or timorous about the late Premier; he was a born leader of men and would likely have distinguished himself in any country. When it is remembered that he was a self-made and practically a self-educated man, having been denied the advantages of complete tuition afforded by the great centres of learning, the universties, but which his natural aptitude and determination to succeed supplied for him, it is not at all improbable that he would have attained a very exalted position in the empire by means of these same qualities that made him the first man in this province.

His life is an example to every young man struggling to do well in the world; patience and perseverance were the qualities which stood the late premier in good stead all through his eventful life. Without them his naturally brilliant mind would have accomplished little or nothing. He is the most remarkable man who has lived in this province since the coming of the white men to its shores.

Hon. Mr. Robson leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Hunter; three brothers, Rev. E. Robson and David Robson, New Westminster, and Wm. Robson, Red Wing, Minn.; three sisters, Mrs. T. Pearson, New Westminster; Mrs. Major and Mrs. O. B. Caldwell, Sarnia, Ont.

Mr. Joseph Hunter has cabled to London to have the remains of the late premier embalmed, placed in a metallic casket and sent here at once. The remains will be interred in Victoria.

It is learned that the remains of the late Mr. Robson will leave Liverpool on an Allan steamer, on Thursday next, 7th July, and may be expected to reach Victoria about the 20th July.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The TIMES asked Montreal and Toronto for particulars of the accident to Mr. Robson, and at 3 p.m. to-day received the following reply:

MONTREAL, June 30.—Our papers have nothing further than the fact of the accident to finger while driving in a cab, and that amputation aggravated the general weakness consequent on ill health.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Provincial Government, held this afternoon, a resolution of condolence was passed and telegraphed to the widow.

STANLEY MOBBED.

The Explorer Makes Poor Headway With the Lambeth Lambs.

LONDON, June 29.—Henry M. Stanley and Mrs. Stanley tried this evening to address a meeting of Lambeth elector, at Hawkins Hall. The crowd was uproarious from beginning to end, and but little said by either of the speakers was heard. The police seemed to be powerless to quell the riotous demonstrations, and eventually the meeting broke up in a general fight, followed by persistent attempts to assault the candidate and his wife. As soon as Mr. Stanley appeared on the platform it was evident that trouble was brewing. There were groans and shuffling on the outskirts of the crowd, and somebody shouted "Three cheers for Gladstone." The first sentence spoken by Mr. Stanley was greeted with derisive laughter. The disorder increased until the end of the first five minutes. Mr. Stanley's address had become a mere dumb show. A few people on the front were yelling for him to go on, while the rest of the audience groaned and shouted insults. Mr. Stanley turned and motioned to the chairman, who requested the interference of the police. About fifty constables pushed their way through the hall, pushing men back to their seats and warning the shouters that further offences would be punished with ejection. Mr. Stanley proceeded, when order had been restored, to speak of Mr. Gladstone and Home rule. "Who has a stupid schome?" cried out a woman. The reference to Mr. Stanley's denunciation of Mr. Gladstone was followed by cheers and shouts of "Sit down," "Let your wife talk for you," "Go back to Africa," and a steady chorus of howls. With the aid of the police, however, the disturbance was again subdued, and by sheer power of lung and perseverance Mr. Stanley made himself heard for a few moments. The panic in the crowd was appalling, and many were trampled upon by those fleeing from the scene. Scores of women fainted.

Mrs. Stanley took the platform. She was received little better than her husband had been. Her reference to his loyalty to Great Britain was received with laughter, and her attempts to discuss political issues were rendered futile by the uprorious demands that her husband speak for himself, and shouted enquiries as to what constituency she wished to represent. A fight was started near the platform, and another in the rear of the hall. Mrs. Stanley became nervous and embarrassed, losing her line of thought, and in response to a gesture from Mr. Stanley turned to sit down. The incident turned all restraint, and the meeting vanished, the crowd becoming a hooting and fighting mob. Mr. Stanley hastily started with Mrs. Stanley for the door, and his supporters in the audience tried to hurry after them. They had to fight their way through blows and abuse, most of them coming out with their hats smashed and their clothes torn. The mob broke from the doors of the hall with a rush and swept down on Mr. Stanley's carriage. He had barely got Mrs. Stanley inside when they were upon him. Somebody grabbed him by the arm to pull him back, but he tore loose, jumped in the carriage and slammed the door, and the mob followed, pulling at the carriage doors and trying to stop the horses. They wrenched one door, but before they could do more the driver got his horses into a gallop and was soon beyond their reach. Mrs. Stanley was badly frightened. She was almost in hysterics when she left the hall, and she screamed several times during the mob's attack upon the carriage.

The Parnellites and Gladstone.

LONDON, June 29.—The Parnellites' executive committee of great Britain, while regretting Gladstone's reticence, has issued a formal address to the Irish electors to support the Gladstonian candidates on the ground that Gladstone will then have no excuse to withhold the details of his home rule scheme. It is stated that the executive committee of the Parnellites in Dublin will issue a similar address. Bank of Ireland stock has suffered owing to the fears of the enactment of a home rule measure. Irish railway securities are also falling rapidly.

LONDON, June 29.—At Cork to-day Mr. Wm. O'Brien said that the Nationalists had entire confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and that the home-rule measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone would, in some respects, be better than the home-rule bill which Mr. Parnell had moved in 1886.

A Fatal Balloon Accident.

LONDON, June 29.—A frightful accident occurred at the Crystal Palace to-day. Capt Dale, the well known aeronaut, was to give a balloon exhibition in the presence of thousands of Sunday school holiday seekers. The captain invited anyone who desired to accompany him, and in addition to Captain Dale's 14-year-old son, several others ascended in the baloon. When it reached a height of 500 feet, the 10,000 spectators were horrified to see the balloon suddenly burst and the car rapidly descend. Captain Dale fell from the car, dead and terribly mutilated, among the spectators. Young Dale was hanging to the car when it struck on a stone wall and almost every bone in his body was broken. All the other occupants sustained severe injuries, but may recover.

Princess Marie's Affianced.

BRUSSELS, June 29.—The Independence Belge says: Since the betrothal of Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, Mme. Helen Varesco, whose love affair with the Crown Prince caused such disturbance in Roumania a short time ago, sends to the Princess Marie every two or three days one of the love letters written to her by the Crown Prince during the courtship. Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, vainly entreated Mme. Varesco to surrender the correspondence. The Duke of Edinburgh has asked the Roumanian Government to interfere in the matter.

NOT WELL DISTRIBUTED.

Too Little Rain in Mexico and Too Great a Supply in Quebec Province.

Remarkable Story of the Exposure of a Sister's Dishonesty by a Dream.

Senator Stewart's Alleged Bolt From the Republican Ranks Denied.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 30.—A letter from La Salle county, 80 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the Arkansas and International and Great Northern Railway, gives a picture of the drought and desolation of that section. In three years it has not rained a drop. The prairies, once carpeted with rich grasses, are as bare as billiard tables. The streams have gone dry. There is no water anywhere, and for any distance as far as the eye can reach there is not a spot of green. The sun reflected from the white earth makes the glare and heat almost unbearable. Deer, turkeys and other wild animals have left; even the familiar jack rabbit, and all the cattle and sheep have been sold and shipped to other States. Many of the Mexicans are cowboys or soldiers. They have no means of subsistence; some of them have tried to farm it, but the seed sown two years ago remains unsprouted in the ground. From La Salle county alone 72,000 head of sheep have been removed. An earnest call for food has been issued.

DOMINION CAPITAL.

Native Born Population Not Increasing—Tenant Farmers' Report.

OTTAWA, June 30.—Mr. McMillan, of Huron, strongly opposed the suppression of the tenant farmer delegates' reports, stating that they were the best recommendation ever laid before the Government in favor of free trade. Dr. Colter of New Brunswick, also made a free trade speech. The House then went into supply, going on with the Indian estimates. Mr. Mills showed that there were the grossest kind of expenditures of money in connection with this department.

In the House to-day Mr. Speaker announced the receipt of the resignation of Mr. Watson, of Marquette.

Sir John Thompson left to-day with his family for the seaside. The minister will return on Monday.

The census bulletin, issued this afternoon, shows that the native born element has not increased in the ten years from 1881 to 1891 as rapidly as in the previous decade. The increase was 4 per cent. less.

A REMARKABLE TALE.

A Sister's Dishonesty Exposed by a Dream—Stranger Than Fiction.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—Mrs. Cornelia Thomas, a dressmaker of this city, brought suit for divorce early in June against her husband, Eugene Thomas, alleging cruelty and inhuman treatment. Her sister, Mrs. Mary D. Phillips, of Seattle, Wn., knew a good deal about the treatment she had received from her husband, and Cornelia asked her if she would not come to St. Paul and testify. Mrs. Phillips has just completed the sale of some Seattle real estate. After putting sufficient money in her purse for ordinary wants while absent, she put $2400 of the money in the lining of her dress, and sewed it in securely, to be provided in case of emergency. The case came up on June 22nd, and Mrs. Phillips gave most satisfactory evidence for Cordelia, who secured her divorce. They spent a few days more together, and then Mrs. Phillips started for home. She was sleeping soundly in her berth when the train reached Tacoma. Then, as the train began to slacken its speed while approaching the station, she was disturbed, and while in that frame of mind dreamed she saw Cornelia take $1000 of her $2400 from the lining of her dress. She had sewed the money in with red silk, and on looking found it sewed in with black silk. Hastily she ripped the seam open and found that $1000 of the money was gone. Mrs. Phillips stopped off at Seattle and took the next train back to St. Paul. She arrived on Monday and went at once to the office of County Attorney O'Brien, who procured a search warrant from the municipal court and another warrant for the arrest of Cornelia. The papers were placed in the hands of Lieut. Murphy, who yesterday morning, in company with Detective Daly and Mrs. Phillips, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Thomas Murphy, read the search warrant to Cornelia and asked her to hand over the $1000. She denied the charge emphatically, but search was instituted and a portion of the money was found. Cornelia will be given a hearing to-day.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Convention at Cincinnati—Liberal Contributions to Campaign Fund.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The second day's session of the prohibition convention began at 9:50 a.m. Gibbs, of Virginia, offered a resolution requesting speakers to omit references to the late civil war, which was adopted. Frances Willard made a characteristic speech, after which there was an appeal for contributions to the campaign fund, Mr. W. T. Wardell, of New York, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, headed the list with a thousand dollars; then state delegates came forward. Massachusetts and Colorado gave $500 each and Virginia and Tennessee $6000. J. B. Hobbs, of Chicago, personal contribution $600; Illinois, $1000; Indiana and Ohio, $250 each; Chairman Dickie and C. C. Crowell, of Nebraska, $250 each; Wisconsin came up with $500; Pennsylvania, $1700; Ohio, $1000; California, $500; New York, $1000. There were innumerable small gifts. Twenty thousand in all was pledged. The convention manifested its good humor over the result with howls and cheering and stamping of feet. The convention, however, came to a sudden halt at this point for want of something to do. At 11:15 a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. The resolutions are having a monkey and parrot time of it. A report submitted by the sub-committee has been torn to pieces and there is only the preamble and two anti-liquor declarations to show for three and a half hours of heated debate since breakfast. The money plank is a bone of contention. Committeemen Grandon, of Michigan, says that at the present rate of progress the platform will be in shape for presentation some time before midnight, and there is the appalling outlook that unless it satisfactorily covers every idea represented in the convention, about half the delegates will demand an opportunity of having a whack at it, and Chairman Ritter says that unless the majority manifests a pronounced desire to cut off debate, he proposes to give one and all a show.

More Fighting in Venezuela.

PANAMA, via GALVESTON, June 29.—Advices from Caracas are to the effect that hostilities have been resumed. General Crespo and Dr. Bojas Paul repudiate the provincial government on the ground that it is following the policy of the dictator. Crespo is marching on Caracas with 11,000 men, and General Monga is prepared to hold the city with 7000 men against him. There is tremendous excitement throughout the country around the capital, as a battle is believed to be imminent. The Barren Cutta police have struck because they have not received their pay for several months. Many prisoners are dying of starvation. They have received but little food for a week, and during the last three days they have been practically unfed. The prisons are wretched buildings, and during the recent bad weather their occupants have suffered extremely. Numerous deaths from exposure are reported.

Cable Jottings.

LONDON, June 29.—The Post's Paris correspondent says: The Pope's encyclical will propose the canonization of Christopher Columbus, on the ground that the discovery of America was a divine inspiration.

PARIS, June 29.—Helene Boulanger, daughter of General Boulanger, was married at Versailles yesterday to M. Augez de Lacher, a wealthy land owner from the north of France. About ninety persons were invited to the wedding.

PARIS, June 29.—A second search in Grenier's apartments has brought to light many important documents, including a complete plan of a new French ironclad.

PARIS, June 29.—Le Guay, the director of the dynamite company here, who disappeared a few days ago, after embezzling 50,000 francs, was arrested this afternoon.

DRESDEN, June 29.—The Saxon miners' union has donated 700,000 marks for the erection of a hospital for miners.

BERLIN, June 29.—Father Lange, parish priest of Volksmannsdorf, who possessed a large private fortune, bequeathed upon his death 180,000 marks to Bishop Kopp, of Breslau, to be used for the relief of the distressed Silesian weavers.

American Politics.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Herald's Washington special says: "I saw Senator Stewart to-night and asked him if he had written the letter bolting from the Republican party. He denied absolutely and said that he had not written a letter upon which any such construction could be placed. I asked him also if he would accept the presidential nomination of the third party, to which he discreetly replied that it had not been offered to him yet. When it was he would make up his mind what to do.

The World's special says:—Congressman Cable, of Illinois, said to-night that he could not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee if tendered him.

Heavy Rains in Quebec.

LACHUTE, Que., June 30.—The recent continued heavy rains in this vicinity are making many of the farmers despair of their crops, a large portion of which have been for some time submerged by water.

MONTREAL, June 30.—There was a steady down pour all morning. The weather still continues dull with the appearance of more rain.

Behring Sea Arbitrators.

PARIS, June 29.—The Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, and Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the American Minister here, will to-morrow present identical notes to M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting President Carnot to nominate French arbitrators to serve on the Behring Sea Commission.

Killed by Hogs.

ST. MARY'S, Ohio., June 29.—Clerk Stewart, aged 92, the oldest resident in Miami county, was attacked to-day by hogs while walking through the barnyard and killed. When assistance reached him the hogs were still at his body.

Motion for Committal.

A motion will be made shortly by the sheriff's solicitor, for committal on account of the alleged interference with an order of the court in the case of Seeley vs. Morse. The sheriff alleges that he went to serve a writ of replevin on Mrs. Morse. She asked him to allow her to see her solicitor and he did so and the solicitor made a motion for an injunction to prevent the writ being served. The sheriff now moves for committal for interference with the service of the order of the court.

Capt. D. B. Jackson came over from the Sound yesterday.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

Bertha Reid, aged 18, a servant at Whyte's hotel, Mount Forest, suicided with insect powder.

All the nickel companies at Sudbury are working night and day, but are unable to supply the demand for nickel.

A small cyclone visited Essex county in the neighborhood of Maidstone on Friday night, uprooting trees, unroofing barns and doing general damage.

Stephen Duffin, a painter, fell from the tower of the Niagara suspension bridge at the Canadian end to the ground, a distance of one hundred feet, and was instantly killed.

The Canadian schooner Grace Amelia, is believed to be lost. The vessel was last seen near Cove Island, Lake Erie, on Sunday night, water logged. She was loaded with ties.

The royal commission on prohibition is now completely organized and is regularly at work daily. Sessions are being held in Sir Joseph Hickson's office in Montreal, but the meetings are not yet open to the press.

The rain poured down in torrents in Quebec throughout the whole of Monday night, and the country is literally flooded. So much rain has fallen lately that great injury to crops is expected.

After several unsuccessful attempts, incendiaries have succeeded in burning Hay Bros.' flouring mill at Listowel, together with the elevator, containing 20,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of flour. Total loss, $38,000; insurance, $27,000.

In the English markets the cattle trade is slightly slack. Prices are still below the figures of the same week last year, but show no further fall. A fine lot of Canadian cattle met the best trade of the season, in some cases fetching 64 shillings per hundred.

Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant in the rebellion of 1885, is in Montreal again. He says the condition of his compatriots in the Northwest at present is very unsatisfactory. The government has made repeated promises, he states, but never carried them out. He intends to have a conference with the Dominion Government.

The C. P. R. gross earnings for May were $1,702,624; working expenses, $1,101,640; net profits, $600,984. In May, 1891, the net profits were $589,639, and for the five months ending May 31, 1892, the figures were as follows: Gross earnings, $8,029,212; working expenses, $5,377,879; net profits, $2,651,334. For the five months ending May 31, 1891, the net profits were $2,352,709.

Thomas H. Stinson, one of the most prominent residents of Hamilton, died on Tuesday night. At the last provincial general election he defeated Provincial Secretary Gibson in the contest for the representation of Hamilton. He was afterwards unseated, however, and in a subsequent bye-election was defeated by Mr. Gibson. He was 31 years of age and a young man of bright promise.

As the career of Thomas Neill, or Dr. Thomas Neill Cream, the alleged London poisoner, is becoming more fully known, the more atrocious does it appear. It transpires that even before he graduated at McGill College, he seduced the daughter of a Waterloo, Quebec, hotel keeper. He attempted to procure abortion on her, and was compelled to marry her. He soon deserted her, and she shortly after became demented, dying a few months later.

A house decorator named Lemoige, who was employed in the residence of W. C. Van Horne, in Montreal, a few days ago, stole a diamond pin worth $3000. The detectives found the pin in Lemoige's house. By the request of Mrs. Van Horne the thief was allowed to leave the country. The pin was in the shape of a spike and was presented to Mrs. Van Horne by Sir Donald A. Smith on the occasion of the driving of the last spike in the Canadian Pacific railway. Princess Louise and Madame Albani each received a similar present from Sir Donald on that occasion.

A mining and railway transaction of great importance to Port Arthur has just been consummated between local and Minnesota capitalists. The latter have signed a contract with the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company, which has been ratified by the board of directors, to mine 100,000 tons of ore per annum for 10 years, or 1,000,000 tons in all. The mines from which the ore will be taken are situated in Minnesota, about four miles south of Gunflint lake, the terminus of the Port Arthur & Duluth Railway. The arrangement provides for the building of the four miles before October 1st. It is expected ore will be shipped before the snow flies this fall.

Bismarck and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, June 29.—Emperor William sailed to-day from Kiel on the yacht Hohenzollern, escorted by the warship Siegfried. He will proceed directly to Drontheim. The whaling voyage and numerous visits along the Norwegian coast are expected to occupy his time until late in July, when he will return so as to be at Cowes and Windsor early in August.

LONDON, June 29.—The Post's Berlin correspondent says, "The Russian press is almost unanimous in repudiating Bismarck's views of the relations between Russia and Germany. It declares that Bismarck himself broke the links between the two countries, and that since he retired the relations of Germany and Russia have been more satisfactory.

Moonshiners Attacked.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 30.—The moonshining business in East Tennessee is on the increase. This morning officers attacked a party of distillers at a still in the Chilhowie mountains, 30 miles north of this place, and a fight followed. One of the officers was fatally injured and a number of the moonshiners are thought to have been killed.

C. B. Sword, M.P.P., is in town.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year $10.00

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Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 1, 1892.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

The news of the sale of the substituted market bonds at 98¼ net should be received with satisfaction by the citizens. This net price means an actual price of at least par, and perhaps a little over, a quotation which no city need be ashamed of for 4½ per cent. bonds. The money market is of course much easier than when the original bonds were withheld from sale, but that fact does not lessen the force of the evidence of the city's high credit afforded by the sale of the new bonds.

MANITOBA'S ELECTION.

On the 23rd of next month the Manitoba electors will pronounce their verdict on the Greenway Government, which has now been in power long enough to give the people a chance to judge of its merits. Reports state that there are already candidates on both sides in almost all the constituencies, except the few which are exclusively French, and that the political fight now raging is the bitterest in the history of the province. That may well be, for some of the Government's present opponents were formeriy its friends, and no one need be told that such converts always make the fiercest enemies. If the Government is not defeated it will not be for want of trying on the part of several different political elements. The French vote and the English Catholic vote will, of course, go solidly against it on account of its anti-separate school policy. The Hudson Bay Railway crowd, headed by the Winnipeg Free Press, is also bitterly hostile, while the Canadian Pacific must be anything but friendly. A good many former friends have also been turned into enemies by the railway policy which resulted in the bargain with the Northern Pacific and the slighting of their own railway schemes. Other disgruntled persons may be expected to throw their full weight, whatever that amounts to, into the scales against the Government. There seems to be good reason to expect, however, that notwithstanding the efforts of all these opponents the Government will secure a victory. One thing in its favor is the pronounced want of harmony among its enemies, whose discordance would soon cause a break-up if they did succeed in grasping power. Then the record of the Government is so much superior to that of its predecessor, the worst of whose allies are arrayed against it, that the people will very likely decide against a change. Mr. Greenway gave himself additional strength when he took Mr. Watson into his cabinet, for the latter has a peculiar claim on the gratitude of the people on account of his sturdy championship of their rights as against the aggressions of the Dominion Government and the C. P. R. All things considered, the Manitoba Government should be fairly certain of being supported with a good working majority.

VICTORIA'S WRONGS.

The Colonist this morning indulges in a mild fling against the Dominion Government on account of the cold neglect with which it treats this city. A new custom house and a new postoffice are very much needed here, and all that the Government will consent to do is a little patching up of the present unsightly old buildings. Some $30,000 is needed to place the Albert Head quarantine station in a state of efficiency, but the Government doles out $5000. And so on. No wonder, indeed, that Mr. Earle and the Colonist are completely disgusted. Victoria contributes very handsomely to the revenue of the Dominion, so that from a purely investment point of view the Government should be ready to increase the revenue-collecting facilities. The postoffice here returns a good round sum every year to Ottawa—it is, in fact, comparatively speaking, the best paying postoffice in the Dominion. Yet the business must be done in a ramshackle old building that would disgrace a cross-roads village, while Laprairie, Que., where the whole postal business amounts to about $450 a year, gets a handsome $20,000 building. Other places in the east of the same standing as Laprairie are treated with similar liberality.

Such comparisons are enough to provoke a remonstrance from even such mild and patient victims as Mr. Earle and the Colonist. We notice that no "kick" is coming from Mr. Prior's direction; he seems to be saying nothing, whether he is "sawing wood" or not. Possibly he left Ottawa so early in the session for the reason that he might otherwise have been tempted to "let out" on the Government, which we all know would have been an evidence of the blackest ingratitude in view of the Colonel's success in securing an appropriation for the drill shed. Mr. Prior could not slangwhang the Government after that, and therefore he could do nothing but come home and seclude himself, leaving Mr. Earle and the Colonist to do the necessary amount of objurgation. This Parliament will last for at least one session more, and the Colonel will have another chance of offering the usual "protest" and then turning to support the Government with his usual zeal.

We are not without some hope that even such mild remonstrances as the Colonist and the members put forth will have an educative effect on the electors, if not on the Government. "Victorians," says the Colonist, "have been consistent and zealous supporters of the Government's policy, but they do not consider that their party loyalty requires them to submit tamely and silently to gross neglect and glaring injustice." That is quite correct; the obvious inference to be drawn from the situation is that Victorians will do themselves a great deal of good by voting against the Government candidates at the next election. They have maintained the slave's attitude long enough, getting nothing but stripes for their reward; and we fully expect that when they next have an opportunity they will mark their sense of the outrageous treatment they have received.

VICTORIA VS. QUEBEC.

Over the initials T. B. H., a correspondent of Dominion Government Organ No. 1 calls attention to the success of the Frenchmen of Quebec, as compared with the residents of Victoria, in securing appropriations from the Conservative Government for public purposes. The writer says: "A calm perusal of these figures will convince the most sceptical that our members are not in it, to use a vulgarism, with 'Jean Baptiste.'" The figures quoted by T.B.H. show the gross revenues, salaries, etc., of the Quebec City and Victoria post-offices. While the business of our post-office is about equal to that of the ancient capital, the salaries paid to Mr. Shakespeare and his assistants do not aggregate half as much as do those paid in Quebec. The point is well taken, and we hope T.B.H., whose initials are those of an ex-President of the Victoria Conservative Association, will continue to think as he now does until after the next general election. We agree with him that Messrs. Prior and Earle are "not in it" with the less subservient French members of Quebec.

WARM WORK.

It is to be feared, from evidence supplied by the present election campaign, that politics in England is losing something of its wonted dignity. Whether the leading place taken by the Irish question in the issues of the day has has anything to do with the fierceness of the conflict may be a debatable point, but it is at all events plain that certain people in England are not going to let the Irishmen have all the fun to themselves. As was extremely fitting, Coventry led off with a rather embarrassing reception to Mr. Chamberlain, who was obliged to leave without being able to enlighten the unruly audience. He was also presented with an oleracean bouquet which was probably stronger scented than the average floral tribute seen on the stage. Then Stanley went into the wilds of Lambeth and met with a crowd which he found much harder to subdue than a tribe of Africans. Next a zealous Tory lady undertook to convince Mr. Gladstone that he was wrong by hitting him in the eye with a slab of gingerbread. The argument was probable as strong as the average argument to be used by the Tories throughout the contest, and certainly its application was very direct. Let us hope that none of the other arguments will do any more harm than that of the Chester lady. The Sheffield Radicals have been giving Mr. Balfour a reception similar to that of Mr. Chamberlain in Coventry, the leader of the House of Commons failing utterly to secure a hearing. Then the Tories of Salisbury town have played into the hands of their enemies by getting up a horrible cartoon on Mr. Gladstone, shocking decent people by their display of rancor. All this shows not only that the present contest is of unusual fierceness but that the tone of politics in England is far from improving. One great advantage which Great Britain has over the States is brought forth just now in very clear light; the electoral fight in the former will be of a few weeks' duration, while our American cousins have been at it already for months and will continue the war until November next, to the great unsettlement and injury to business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The new president of the Farmers' Alliance of the United States, N. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, was postmaster at Hull, Que., in 1878, but when the Tories returned to power they dismissed him. He was compelled to emigrate, and became editor of a country newspaper in South Dakata. As President of the Farmers' Alliance he will take up his residence at Washington. The Tories of Canada have been the most successful emigration agents the United States have ever had.

The Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education for the Provinc of Ontario, whose health is breaking down, is one of the ablest as he is one of the purest politicians in Canada. His trouble is rheumatism, with indications of the approach of facial paralysis. Owing to the state of his health and to avoid a complete breaking up, it is understood that he is about determined to resign and accept a registrarship or some office where he will have less worry. If he resigns, Hon. Mr. Gibson, provincial secretary, now in Victoria, will probably succeed him, and Chas. Mackenzie, brother of the late ex-premier, will likely get the provincial secretaryship.

Says the Montreal Gazette: "The Nova Scotia Legislature has been ordered to pay Mayor Thomas $200 for wrongfully ordering his arrest. His Worship of Truro was on good legal ground when he metaphorically turned up his nose at the bluenose Solons and physically walked out of their jurisdiction." The Kennedy brothers were on quite as strong legal ground as Mayor Thomas, and therefore the Gazette's opinion will apply to the case in which Attorney-General Davie and his fellow-Solons are involved. Probably the wisecre majority in the British Columbia Legislature will not feel quite so "dignified" as usual when their minds turn to the outcome of the Nova Scotia episode.

The Empire the other day undertook to represent Mr. Laurier as averse to been interviewed by reporters, and even as being discourteous to members of the press. Probably the only motive for this attack was the desire to say something against the Liberal leader every day, which desire seems to affect the chief Tory organ almost to the point of insanity. Its attempt this time called forth the following rebuke from the Toronto World, a fellow Conservative organ: "The writer who endeavors to make it appear that Mr. Laurier holds newspaper men in contempt has has a very unpromising job on hand. Pressmen who have in the course of their duties or otherwise met the Liberal leader will endorse us when we say that a man more courteous and obliging to the fraternity than Mr. Laurier is cannot be found. He could not be rude to anybody if he tried."

A case of considerable interest, especially to deputy returning officers in Dominion elections, was lately decided in the Lennox and Addington county court. The action was brought by Alpheus P. Wickware against Thomas Tapping, reeve of the township of Barrie, who acted as a deputy returning officer in one polling district of that township at the last Dominion election. The plaintiff sought to recover a penalty from the defendant for having refused to give a ballot paper to a bona fide voter named Cuddy, who happened to be a Reformer. Mr. Cuddy's name was on the list, and the clerk put his name down on the poll book, knowing that he was entitled to a vote, but Mr. Tapping considered his own will superior to all evidence and persisted in refusing the ballot paper. Nor would he allow Mr. Cuddy to take the oath. The jury found Mr. Tapping guilty of violating the election act and the judge imposed the prescribed penalty, a fine of $200 and costs. Perhaps this will be a warning to some other Tory election officials.

In the Tory petition for the unseating of Mr. Lowell, the Liberal member for Welland, the principal charge is as follows:—

And your petitioner further says that the voters' lists used by the said several deputy returning officers at the said election were not correct and authentic copies of the original lists of voters entitled to vote at the said election within the several polling subdivisions or polling districts of the said electoral district, nor were such voters' lists duly certified according to the statute in that behalf, but the names of divers persons not properly entitled to vote at the said election and whose names did not appear upon the original voters' lists of the said electoral district, and who voted for the said James Alfred Lowell, were improperly inserted in such voters' lists, and the names of divers other persons who were properly entitled to vote thereat and whose names appear upon the said original lists as finally revised were omitted from the said voters' lists, and by reason thereof the result of the said election was materially affected and the election of the said James Alfred Lowell should be declared null and void.

It is said that if the petitioner proves this charge Mr. Lowell will be unseated. Remembering that the machinery for the revision of the voters' lists is all under cotrol of the men in power at Ottawa, and that they can secure by a wink of the other eye the commission of such irregularities as are alleged in the Welland petition, a rather startling state of affairs will be brought about if this petition succeeds. In short, the Franchise Act will then be pushed through to the utmost fulfilment of its originator's purpose, which was to keep Liberals out of Parliament.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES.

A British War Vessel Breaks Up a Lobster Factory on the French Shore.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 29.—The lobster factory of James Houlahan, at Derry Head Cove, Bonn Bay, on the French shore, has been raided by the British war ship Buzzard. The boiler and boats were removed and the factory woodpile burned. The war ship then suddenly left. The lobster business at that point is now destroyed.

A disastorous forest fire is raging in the districts about Renews and Bay Bulls. Two families at the former place have been rendered homeless by the fire.

CUT IN TWO.

An Atlantic Steamer Cuts a Bark in Two—Crew Saved.

LONDON, June 29.—The steamer Trave, which left New York June 21st for Southampton and Bremen, has passed Scilly Islands. She signalled she was slightly damaged after leaving New York by a collision with a vessel which foundered after the collision. The Trave succeeded in saving the captain and crew, who are now on board the Trave. The vessel with which the Trave collided is supposed to be the bark Fred B. Taylor, of Yarmouth, N. S., which was seen floating upside down in the ocean a few days, showing signs of having been nearly cut in two by a collision, and concerning the fate of whose captain and crew great anxiety has been felt.

TO PROSECUTE BISMARCK.

The Kaiser Orders an Inquiry—Intense Feeling Aroused.

BERLIN, June 29.—Public feeling has been aroused in an almost unprecedented degree by the report that the Kaiser had directed the Minister of Imperial Justice to make enquiry regarding the recent reported interview with Prince Bismarck, with a view to prosecute the ex-Chancellor.

The Tagblatt says: "The die is cast. Prince Bismarck has attained the object for which he has striven during the last two years, and has forced the Government to take up the gauntlet he has so often thrown at its feet. With the full weight of his historical name he exposes Chancellor Caprivi to the eyes of foreign nations and discredits him by means of reckless utterances. All patriots will regard the procedure with aching hearts. Chancellor von Caprivi's question whether Bismarck's conduct is patriotic will be answered by the majority of the nation in the negative."

The Vissische Zeitung says: "A single false step on the part of the Government, in the contest now openly embarked upon, may lead to tragedy. No matter what the opinion about Bismarck may be, it will not be a Bismarck tragedy. We merely hope that the Government will not execute its threat to take action against the creator of German union.

The National Zeitung hopes the patiotism of Prince Bismarck will lead him to put an end to the painful spectacle of his attack on the government. It attributes his bitter words to disappointment at the refusal of the Austrian Kaiser to grant him an audience.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Intercolonial Finances—Railway Aid Resolutions Brought Down.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Sir John Thompson leaves for the seaside with his family during the present week, where they will remain for the summer. Just as soon as the House closes he will go to England.

The British Columbia estimates, in connection with steamship subsidies, lighthouse and fisheries, passed the House last night.

Mr. Gordon fought hard for a fish hatchery for B. C. He said the late Mr. Mowat advocated it strongly. Mr. Foster said he would consider it, and also said as soon as the lobsters were successfully transplanted from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the U.S., Canada would follow suit.

The redistribution bill was read at 11 o'clock to-day the third time and passed.

The redistribution bill was under discussion all day. Only verbal amendments were made in committee. On the third reading Cartwright moved an amendment to unite Lennox and Frontenac and the two Grenvilles, which would suffice for two additional members in Ontario. That would be all that would be necessary. The amendment was lost by 39.

Mr. Yeo, of Prince Edward Island, moved to adhere to county lines in that province; lost by 33. Three Conservatives, McLean (East York), Weldon and Dickey voted for it.

Mr. Bechard moved an amendment, changing Mississquoi County, Quebec; lost by 35 votes.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The supplementary estimates were submitted to the House yesterday by the Finance Minister, and were found to aggregate about $2,225,000. Of this sum $100,000 is for expenses of the Canadian display at the Chicago World's fair, and $60,000 for expenses connected with the Behring Sea arbitration. The monument to Sir John Macdonald calls for $10,000. The sessional indemnity of the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, $1000, is to be voted to his widow. The items for British Columbia are:—Assistance to rebuild Coquelestha Home, Chilliwhick, $2500 provision for 10 pupils at $40 each, a the girls' industrial school at Port Simpson, $600; Albert Head quarantine, $5000; Victoria military buildings, including the Macaulay Point battery, $4000; marine hospital alterations and improvements, $2000; Vancouver public building, $9000; Columbia River, protection of the bank at Revelstoke, the Revelstoke Smelting Co. providing a similar amount, $2500; Fraser River, improvement of navigable channel, protection of the south bank of the river at Miller's Landing and Sumas, to complete, on condition of the parties interested giving a like amount, $5000; Esquimalt caisson chamber repairs, $4500; repairs to the steamer Quadra, $15,000; steamship service between Nanaimo and Victoria, tri-weekly and between Comox and Valdez Island, twice per week, stopping at intermediate stations, $6000.

Mr. Gordon's anti-Chinese bill was transferred to the Government orders yesterday on motion of Sir John Thompson, who announced the intention of the Government to make such measures as would lessen the frauds in connection with return certificates. The minister stated that it had been found necessary to take steps to prevent the duplication of return certificates by Chinamen. It appeared, he said, that a large amount of fabrication was done in China, certificates being sold again and again. To guard against this it became necessary to secure legislative authority to make new regulations.

The criminal law codification bill has now passed through committee, and business is so far forward that Sir John Thompson expects to have prorogation take place at the end of next week.

OTTAWA, June 29.—A minister of the Crown stated to-day that next year there would be no deficit in the Intercolonial. For the past two years the deficit has been over half a million dollars.

The Government does not expect to be able to do anything in regard to a fast Atlantic steamship line this season. The statutory offer of half a million dollars must be increased before anything is done.

This being a Roman Catholic Church holiday, Parliament is not in session.

General Lauric, ex-member of the House of Commons, is contesting a Welsh seat.

Pontiac would not stay redeemed. It has again elected Bryson (Conservative) by 96 majority. T. Murray, the unseated member, was the Liberal candidate.

The railway resolutions were brought down last night. They provide for subsidies for new railways, amounting in all to $15,000,000. A grant is proposed of $3200 a mile for the Nicola Valley Railway, 25 miles, and a similar grant for the line from Revelstoke to the Arrow Lake, also 25 miles.

The amendment proposed by Senator McInnes was re-inserted in the Burrard Inlet bridge bill, calling for either a height of 150 feet or a clear span of 150 feet in width. Twenty-six Senators voted for and 13, including Premier Abbott, against the amendment.

HE SAVED THE CZAR'S LIFE.

The Former Serf Afterwards Treated as the Savior of His Country.

The news of the death of Col. Ossip Ivanovitch Kommissaroff-Kostromskoy, who saved the life of Alexander II., April 16, 1866, has revived memories of a deplorable incident and a most remarkable career, says a St. Petersburg letter. On the memorable day a young man, formerly a serf, who was employed at the time as a mechanic in one of the shops of St. Petersburg, was walking along the streets of the capital, when he came to the entrance of one of the public gardens. An Imperial coach there awaited the Czar. The workman, desirous of seeing his majesty, mingled with the crowd which stood about the carriage. A few minutes later Alexander made his appearance, ready to take his place. As he did so a large, heavily-built man breed his way through the crowd, pushing people to the right and left. Kommissaroff—for such was the big workman's name—became suspicious of the actions of the man and kept close to him as he approached the Emperor's carriage. It was well that he did so. When the man was within a few feet of His Majesty he threw off a great coat which covered his shoulders and quickly drew a large revolver from his pocket. Raising his arm he was about to fire at His Majesty when a heavy blow felled him to the ground. The would-be murderer was arrested.

On the following day Kommissaroff was presented to the Emperor, who embraced him as he might have done his own brother.

"I ennoble you," was His Majesty's thankful declaration.

But he did more. He heaped upon him presents of money and estates, and made him an officer in one of the crack regiments. The people of the Empire treated the former serf as a savior of his country. He became the lion of the capital. He advanced rapidly in his regiment, and a few years ago was able to retire from the service with the rank of colonel. Since then he has lived with his wife and children on one of his numerous estates the life of a nobleman. It was on his estate that he died. Few men are fortunate enough to save the life of an Emperor, and the news of Kommissaroff's death has caused long articles eulogistic of the man to appear in the public prints.

Balfour's Wild Meeting.

LONDON, June 28.—The electoral campaign is opening amid the greatest excitement. Balfour spoke at Sheffield to-day, and 15,000 persons were present at the meeting. At the beginning of his speech Mr. Balfour was continually interrupted with cheers and groans. Finally he expressed regret for the deplorable accident that had occurred to Mr. Gladstone. This caused the uproar to increase, and finally the noise became so great that Balfour could not be heard. The crowd made several attempts to rush upon the platform and the police had the utmost difficulty in repulsing them. Several women were extricated from the crowd in a fainting condition. The meeting terminated in the wildest disorder.

Was it Hypnotism?

OAKLAND, Cal., June 29.—In the case of Mrs. Mary Martin, charged with defrauding a Miss Leonard out of $14,000, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Miss Leonard, a young lady from New York state, claimed that Mrs. Martin had obtained such a control over her will that she was virtually compelled to do as she chose. The testimony was of a most sensational character and indicated a deliberate plan to swindle.

Excursions to Northwest.

MONTREAL, June 29.—A large party of settlers and excursionists from the Maritime Provinces left Montreal last night by the Canadian Pacific railway for the Canadian Northwest. The majority of the party will go to Alberta, and the remainder to Manitoba and Assiniboina. The last of these regular cheap excursions will leave the Maritime Provinces on July 18.

Red Spider Pest.

SACRAMENTO, June 29.—The red spider has again appeared in the hop yards in this country, and while in former years the damage done by them was small, owing to their scarcity in numbers, this season they have increased to such an extent that several parties have ordered spraying apparatus.

ACROSS THIBET.

The Difficult Journey of an English Army Officer.

Captain Bower of the Indian army has just reached Simla from China, after a journey across the Thibet tableland. Leaving Leh June 14, he crossed the Lanakmi Pass July 3, avoiding the Thibetan outpost placed farther south. Journeying due east he passed a chain of salt lakes one of which, called Hor-Ba-To, is probably the highest lake in the world, being 16,930 feet above the sea. Gradually working to the south-east, he explorer saw to the north a magnificent snowy range, with a lofty peak, in longitude 83 degrees, and latitude 31 degrees. This may prove a rival to Kinchinjunga and Everest. After many weeks' travel over uplands exceeding 15,000 feet in height, where water was scarce and no inhabitants were to be seen, the party on September 3rd reached Gya-Kim-Linchin on the northern shore of Teari Nor Lake, in longitude 91 degrees and latitude 31 degrees. This is within a few marches of Lhasa, and two officials from the Devi Jong or Temporal Governor of Lhassa, peremptorily ordered them to go back. But he refused to return, and a compromise was effected, guides and ponies being provided on his agreeing to make a tour to the north in order to reach the frontier of Western China. He traversed 2000 miles of unexplored country and underwent many hardships. For 13 days he marched across a table land 17,000 feet high. He was provided with Chinese passports, but they do not appear to have been of much use to him.

Brief Telegrams.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 29.—The Republican state convention has assembled to nominate candidates for secretary of state, auditor and railroad commissioner.

OSHKOSH Wisconsin, June 29.—James Wilde died suddenly last evening at his home, West Algoma, of dropsy, aged 63 years. He was superintendent of the United States railway mail business west of the Rocky mountains.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 29.—While the twin sons of Fielding Knott, of Granville county, aged four years, and named Grover Cleveland Knott and Allan G. Knott, were yesterday chasing each other around their father's kitchen, Grover fell into a pot of boiling vegetables, placed on the floor by the cook, and was so severely scalded that he died shortly afterwards.

LIMA, Ohio, June 29.—Senator Brice states that Congressman Benj. T. Cable, of Illinois, will be made chairman of the Democratic National committee.

WASHINGTON June 29.—The Senate to-day confirmed James Lotan, of Oregon, collector of customs for the district of Wilamette, Oregon; and Amos F. Shaw, of Vancouver, Wash., surveyor general of Washington.

LONDON, June 28.—India wheat is eight million quarters less than last year.

YOKOHAMA, June 28.—The C.P.R. steamship Empress of Japan, left on the afternoon of June 27th for Vancouver.

CHARLESTON S. C., June 28.—A convention of Confederate veterans of the state has been called to meet in Columbia July 19th for the purpose of effecting an organization similiar to the Grand Army of the Republic. Ex-Senator Wade Hampton will preside.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Western Associated Press has given notice to the New York Associated Press of its intention to terminate the contract now existing between them.

SAN FRANCISO, June 28.—The works of the Pacific Graphite manufacturing company were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $8000, partly insured.

T. C. Conwy, of Chemainus, is at the Oriental.

Mrs. M. E. Merrick,
Of Toronto, Ontario, Cured of

Catarrh and Neuralgia

Good authority has said that "neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for pure blood." The prompt action of Hood's Sarsaparilla on the blood, combined with its toning and strengthening effect upon the nerves, make this a grand medicine for neuralgia and also for catarrh, etc. We commend this letter to all having such trouble, and especially to

Suffering Women

"For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and

General Debility

I failed to obtain permanent relief from medical advice, and my friends feared I would never find anything to cure me. A short time ago I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was unable to walk even a short distance without feeling a

Death-like Weakness

overtake me. And I had intense pains from neuralgia in my head, back and limbs, which were very exhausting. But I am glad to say that soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I saw that it was doing me good. When I took 3 bottles I was entirely

Cured of Neuralgia

I gained in strength rapidly, and can take a two-mile walk without feeling tired. I do not suffer nearly so much from catarrh, and find that as my strength increases the catarrh decreases. I am indeed a changed woman, and am very grateful to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for what it has done for me. It is my wish that this my testimonial shall be published in order that others suffering as I was may learn how to be benefited." MRS. M. E. MERRICK, 57 Elm Street, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

VISITED BY A CYCONE.

Great Havoc Wrought by he Wind in a Section of Eaern Pennsylvania.

A Connecticut Man Nearly Flogged to Death by a Desperate Band of Whitecaps.

Montreal Vessel for the Vest Indies---Fire in San Francisco--- The Draytons.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—A terrific storm passed over Eastern Pennsylvania to-night, and in many secons it assumed the proportions of a cloud-burst. In Reading the streets were flooded, several houses were struck by lightning and a number of persons more or less hurt. In Chester county the storm was the worst in 20 years. Hoses in all parts of the county were unreled and many struck by lightning. At least a score head of live stock were killed. At Crumlynne the Caron train on he P.W. & W. was struck with lightnig while in motion. The baggage maer, Wm. Lewis, of Chester, was rendered unconscious and will probably die. A newsboy, the only other occupant of the car, was knocked down, but will recover. From reports received late to-night from all over the eastern part of the State it looks as though the amage to the crops will be immense. There is a rumor that half a dozen lives ave been lost near Hamburg, Brooks county, but they cannot be verified. Fre K. Howard, of Fifth and Cook streets Philadelphia, and Miss Emma Lewis of 3744 Havreford street, were out bating opposite Lancaster when the storm raged. Their boat capsized. Howard helped the girl to get a hold on the upturned boat and then sank back exhausted and was drowned. Miss Lewis was saved. At Chester street the cellars were flooded and a circus tent was blown down. This caused a panic, and hlf a dozen people were hurt.

WHITECAPS VENGANCE.

A Poor Wretch Flayed With Rish Switches and Driven to the Wods.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 28—News of a whitecap outrage in the village of Southford, 12 miles back in the country, reached here to-day. The name of the victim is not known, even by the men who perpetrated the outrage. He has resided in Southford some time, but has kept aloof from the villgers and is only known by a nickname. For several months there has been talk about a certain woman here, who has visited his house at night. This lead to a call being quietly issued and a meeting was held on Saturday night, at which it was determined to wipe out the scoundrel. At a late hour a party of 40 men, disguised as whitecaps, silently marched to the man's home. He was awakened and ordered to come into the yard, where the poor fellow was stripped, then the caps tied him to a tree and whipped him with switches cut from a birch tree in the woods nar by. He writhed under the terrible punishment and had almost fainted when the leader ordered the gang to stop. One of the crowd suggested tar and fathers, but the poor man broke away from his captors and escaped to the woods. Where he is now no one knows, but as he was without clothing it is probable that he has made his way to Oxford or Middleburg and has been cared for by some farmer. Southford is a small station on the England road, and news does not travel beyond its borders. The story of the outrage was brought here this afternoon by the stage driver. He said the town is greatly worked up over it and a few strongly condemn the proceedings.

THE ELEMENTS AT WAR.

Rain Falls in Torrents---Men Killed by Lightning—Fires, Etc.

ROCHESTER N. Y., June 28.—This city and vicinity was visited to-day by a very heavy thunder storm. Rain fell in torrents, the total fall amounting to two inches. In the surrounding country the reports received would indicate that the storm was even more severe. Trees were uprooted, electric light, and telegraph wires were blown down, and other serious damage done. In Ossian, Dewitt Finscotter entered a burning barn and tried to remove some burning horses, but was kicked into an unconscious state by one of them. He was then dragged from the flames but death resulted shortly afterwards. At Sodus, Isaac Day was struck and killed by lightning. The basket factory of Fish and Hulett was also struck, the lightning following the machinery, which acted as a conductor. Not one of the thirty employees was injured.

A MOMENTOUS MEETING.

Catholic Archbishops to Meet in October to Settle Differences.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A World reporter has learned that circulars calling a meeting of Catholic archbishops in New York in October have been issued, in view of differences existing on the school question. The meeting is looked upon as the most momentous one that Catholic dignitaries have ever held in America. Thirteen archbishops of the United States will be present, including Archbishop Ireland. Cardinal Gibbons will preside. As the interpretation that the prelates who are opposed to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland put upon the Pope's recent decision on the Faribault system is directly at variance with its meaning, as judged by those dignitaries, it is said a more explicit verdict is likely to be rendered in the Vatican before the archbishops come together in October.

Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28th.—Between $30,000 and $40,000 worth of property on Howard street, together with 66 horses, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the rear of Hugh Flinn's coal yard and stables, where 62 horses were quartered, and spread to the adjoining two-storey building. Lodgers barely escaped with their lives. An old couple O'Connor were cut off from escape by the flames and jumped from the upper story window. They were not injured. One other dwelling house, saloon, blacksmith shop, harness shop, and T. D. Sullivan's stables were also destoroyed before the fire was controlled. Sullivan lost four horses in the flames. The origin of the fire is not known.

OUT OF THE WORLD.

A Young Woman Finds a Welcome Grave in False Creek, Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, June 28.—Our city is becoming noted for its number of suicides. On Sunday evening a young woman jumped from the Westminster bridge over False creek. A carpenter named James Holden, who lives at the end of the bridge, saw her drop, and hurrying to the spot, threw the drowning girl a piece of timber. Boats were at once got out and grappled for the body, and on Monday, during the low tide of the afternoon, the search was continued, but without success.

The body of the girl Edith Edgar, who suicided on Sunday, has not been recovered yet. It was probably washed by the tide out to sea. The girl was 18 and good-looking. She lived with a stepfather and mother on Barnard street, and it is believed home troubles, coupled with religious excitement, caused her to commit the rash act.

THE HAWAIIAN REBEL.

Col. Ashford Runs Away to Avoid Rearrest for Conspiracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Advices by the steamer Australia, which arrived from Honolulu this morning, state that Commander Friederich Sweischiesgut, of the Austrian corvette Fasana, which left here for Honolulu last month, died at sea of apoplexy on the 11th instant. The funeral took place at Honolulu.

One subject of conversation among the passengers was the disappearance of Volney V. Ashford. On Friday morning he was a prisoner before Judge Dole on a charge of treason. In company with J. V. Ripkane, G. P. Maxwell, P. Markham, Mr. Ross and Karuinimyku he was discharged, while Wilcox and six others were held to answer before the Hawaiian superior court. When Deputy Attorney-General Creighton heard of the decision of the court, he announced that he would at once have Ashford and his companions rearrested on a charge of conspiracy. The newly liberated man was not taking any chances, however, and with the assistance of his brother, Hon. C. W. Ashford, he secured the steamer Hawaii and started for Mahukona. At the latter point the brig John D. Spreckles was in ballast and ready to go to sea. Ashford got on board, the anchor was weighed and he is now nine days on his way to San Francisco. Some of the passengers on the Australia say that the Hawaiian government winked at the escape, and others even assert that it helped him to get away. One thing they say is certain. The cargo was taken out of the steamer Hawaii in a very great hurry and the brig left in ballast, something very unusual. Ashford is well known in San Francisco. In Hawaii he is known as Col. Volney V. Ashford, having at one time been in command of King Kalakaua's household troops. Latterly he took up with Wilcox, and became a leader of the Liberal party. It was charged that the Liberals were plotting to overthrow the Government, and it was to escape re-arrest on that charge that he ran away.

New York Railway Moves.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Reports were in circulation yesterday of a close union between the Richmond Terminal and Baltimore & Ohio and Reading systems that seemed to disturb the Pennsylvania Railway, which formerly controlled the traffic of the Richmond Terminal in and out of New York. John H. Inmaa tried to effect a similar arrangement a year ago in order to get better terms from the Pennsylvania Company for the Terminal system. He succeeded in his purpose, and at the same time made the Pennsylvania share the Terminal's traffic with the Baltimore & Ohio. This is the present condition of things. Agent Leman, who is familiar with the situation, said yesterday that the Reading & Baltimore people were anxious to make an exclusive alliance with the Richmond Terminal system, but the latter company would lose and not gain by breaking faith with the Pennsylvania. It gets business from both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio.

Will be Reconcile

NEW YORK, June 28.—All doubts concerning the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton are set at rest by the announcement that they will meet to day at the Astor mansion, 5th avenue. By constant urging and skillful work, the family have at last secured a practical settlement of the whole affair. There will be no change in the plans for the summer. Mrs. Drayton will sail for Europe July 6th to remain until fall. Mr. Drayton will remain here in charge of the children. When Mrs. Dayton returns the reconciliation will be made complete by the family being reunited.

West Indian Trade.

MONTREAL, June 28.—The first steamer of the proposed new Montreal West Indian line arrived in port yesterday afternoon. She is the steamship "American," Capt. F. W. Hooslef, and comes from Jamaica with 9304 bunches of bananas and other tropical fruit, consigned to Messrs. J. S. & G. Vipond. The cargo was in very good condition. This is but the inauguration of what it is hoped will become a large and profitable trade.

The Seattle Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—At the office of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., it was learned this morning that the total insurance of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., whose store was destroyed by fire at Seattle last night is $318,500, divided as follows: $70,000 on buildings; $6000 on furniture and fixtures and $242,500 on stock.

Volunteers Drill.

ST. JOHNS, Que., June 28.—The volunteers will arrive here at 3 o'clock by special train. About 800 of them are expected. Tents are all up on a well-drained piece of ground and present a pretty sight.

Quebec Gets a Washing.

QUEBEC, June 28.—Rain poured down in torrents here throughout the whole of last night and the country is literally flooded. So much rain has fallen of late that great injury to the crops may be expected.

THE BATTLE IN BRITAIN.

Parliament Discharged and the Members at Liberty to Go Campaigning.

A Statement of The Government's Case Put Into the Prorogation Speech.

Case of Capt. Borup, the American, Charged With Selling Fortification Plans.

LONDON, June 27.—The Queen prorogued Parliament to-day. According to the proclamation for dissolution the general election writs must issue forthwith. Nominations must be made by Saturday, and the borough elections will be completed by July 6th. In closing, the Queen emphasizes the duration of the Salisbury Government and thanks Parliament for its faithful performance of the last six years.

The Queen's speech says:—The time has arrived when it is expedient that the electoral body of the country should be consulted by the assemblage of a new Parliament. I have therefore summoned you for prorogation at an earlier period than usual. I am glad my friendly relations with the foreign powers remain unaltered. Treaties have been duly ratified, referring to our differences with the United States, with respect to Behring Sea, to arbitration.

Referring to the bills passed at the session just ended, the Queen's speech says that the engagements Parliament has made enabling workingmen to purchase agricultural holdings will increase the class of cultivating owners, which is of great importance to the state. The application to Ireland of the educational measures recently adopted in Great Britain will confer great benefits upon the people of that country. The speech concluded: "In closing this Parliament, which has been unusually laborious and also highly fruitful in beneficent legislation, I thank you for the assiduous performance of your momentous duties during the past six years, and heartily commend you to the favor of Almighty God."

SELLING PLANS.

An American Legation Attache at Paris Accused by the French.

PARIS, June 28th.—The excitement regarding the case of Capt. Borup, the military attache of the American legation, continues. The latest phase of the scandal is a rumor that the plans may have reached German and Italian hands after being forwarded by Capt. Borup to America. This, however, has few believers. The captain is on friendly terms with the other military attaches, including those of Germany and Italy, and this fact has served to strengthen the feeling against him, as the French do not like any one to associate on other terms than bare official intercourse with the Germans. Besides plans for the defence of Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, and other places, Gonier is charged with divulging, through Borup, a code of marine signals prepared for use in the event of war with Italy. The authorities have released M. Oudin, who was arrested on a charge of complicity with Gonier. They are satisfied of his innocence.

WASHINGTON, June 28. — Secretary Elkins and in fact all the War Department officials speak in the highest terms of Captain Borup and express confidence in his ability to prove his innocence. His recall, they say, was a natural sequence to the unfortunate affair, for even though he may satisfy the French authorities that he has been wrongfully accused, his usefulness as an attache will necessarily be impaired. His recall would therefore have followed, regardless of any demand for it by the French authorities. The fact that Captain Borup is allowed only $50 per month for office expenses, out of which he is authorized to purchase periodicals, maps, drawings, etc., must be accepted as pretty conclusive evidence that he has not gone into the business of purchasing stolen plans on a very large scale. That he should sell stolen plans to other countries would seem to be equally absurd, when it is known that he is a very rich man. Captain Borup is a son of a rich Indian trader at St. Paul, Minn. His wife is quite rich. The War Department does not believe Captain Borup to be guilty and he will be given an opportunity on his arrival to exonerate himself. He will not, however, even if he clears himself, be sent back to France.

Sunk at Sea

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamship Vgea, which was five days overdue, and which was supposed to have been in collision at sea with a sailing vessel, arrived at 12 o'clock to-day. She reports that she was not in collision with any vessel. The ss. Ocean, which arrived Saturday, reported having passed the stern of a sailing vessel. The wreck was supposed to be the ship Fred. B. Taylor, which left Havre on May 12, for this port, and it was the general opinion that the Vega collided with her. Nothing has been heard of the Taylor. Now the Vega has arrived, shipping men generally think the freight steamer Italy, which left Liverpool on June 4, might be the unfortunate vessel in collision with the Taylor.

Boy and Girl Married.

MOHAWKVILLE, N. Y., June 28. — Mary the 16 year old daughter of Mr. William Defrest, was married secretly on Sunday to Chas. Vanwormer, about the same age. They went to the house of the bridegroom, Mr. Defrest hunted them up and dragged his daughter to his wagon and started home with her. She screamed for help so loudly that the horse got scared and bolted. Father and daughter were thrown out and the horse took occasion to kick his master, and the daughter in the confusion ran back to her husband. The balked father visited a lawyer, who informed him that as the girl was 16 the marriage contract was legal.

A New U.S. Warship.

NORFOLK, Va., June 28.—The battleship Texas, the first one of the second class in the new navy was launched here to-day before a large number of spectators, including representatives of the navy department and other Washington officials. The Texas is a steel-armored, twin-screw of 6358 tons displacement, length 290 feet, extreme breadth 64 feet. Her armament consists of two 12-inch breech-loading guns, each weighing 46½ tons, mounted on turrets, four six-pounders and four three-pounders, rapid-firing guns, besides numerous machine guns of the Hotchkiss and Gatling types. There are six torpedo tubes and a strong ram bow. The turrets are armored with 12 inches of steel and a belt of steel armor 12 inches thick above and below water line, protects the boilers and engines.

FIRE IN SEATTLE.

A Large Amount of Damage Done—Explosion of Powder.

SEATTLE, June 27.—Fire broke out in Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s big wholesale house shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. The concern was the largest in the State, and the damage amounts to $275,000. Four men were seriously but not fatally injured by an explosion of powder, stored in the basement. The insurance amounts to $259,000, distributed among the following companies: Manchester, Caledonian, American Fireman's Fund, New York Underwriters, Hamburg, Connecticut and Queen.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a cigarette carelessly laid on paper, which ignited a very small keg of powder. The first intimation of the fire received by those on the first floor was a small explosion, followed by dense volumes of stifling smoke coming from the basement. Only a few employees were in the store, as it was past closing time. They rushed out into the street and gave the alarm. The department were soon throwing streams on the burning building. Ten kegs of powder were taken out, and it was supposed all had been removed.

A squad of firemen were huddled together in front of the building, when a terrific explosion of 15 kegs of powder took place in the basement. Twenty firemen fell to the ground, dazed by the shock. The plate glass windows in the Hotel Northern and other buildings two blocks away were shattered. Several bystanders and firemen were carried away insensible and bleeding at the mouth. Great anxiety was felt lest the fire would spread to other buildings, as it is in the centre of the business district. Seven streams from the fireboat Snoqualmie were added to those playing on the building, and at midnight the fire was extinguished.

Schwabacher Bros. & Co., ship chandlers and general merchandise, carried a stock valued at $200,000 and the building was worth $80,000. Both are entirely destroyed. A telegram from the manager of the house at San Francisco announces that another stock will be put in at once. E. C. Neufelder, the manager of the concern, formerly lived in Victoria.

Irishmen Still Fighting.

CORK, June 26.—While William O'Brien was attending mass this morning, a crowd of Parnellites surrounded the church, jeering and howling. On leaving the church O'Brien was escorted to his hotel by the anti-Parnellites. A running fight was kept up between the factions. At the hotel a serious conflict arose, in which several persons were injured. The crowd was finally dispersed by the police.

William Redmond and the lord mayor of Dublin were stoned and compelled to flee while attempting to canvass an anti-Parnell stronghold this morning. The Parnellites attacked a meeting of anti-Parnellites addressed by O'Brien and broke it up. Later, Redmond and the lord mayor of Dublin, supported by 3000 Parnellites, paraded the streets. The Parnellites broke many windows as they passed, and the residents took shelter in the houses and pelted the crowd from the windows. Several doors were broken in and the occupants of the houses beaten. The Parnellites wrecked the rooms of the Blackpool bank. The police were unable to cope with the disorder. Fifteen injured combatants were taken to the hospital for treatment. Many others were slightly injured. O'Brien addressed an anti-Parnellite meeting this evening.

LIMERICK, June 26.—Mr. Jordan, M. P., was attacked by a crowd of Parnellites on arriving in this city to address the anti-Parnellite meeting. A strong detachment of police escorted him to his hotel. On the way the Parnellites hooted and stoned the police, who finally used swords to disperse the crowd. Several arrests were made.

William is Mad.

LONDON, June 27.—The Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Bismarck demonstrations are about to result in a general raking up of the diplomats directly or indirectly concerned in them. Prince Reuss, it is said, will retire from the German embassy in Vienna, because, instead of leaving the city as ordered for the ostensible purpose of taking a holiday, he became diplomatically ill. The Emperor has decided to request the recall of Shouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Berlin, who was Count Herbert Bismarck's best man. Even the aged General Schewenitz, German ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be a sufferer from the remarkable state of affairs brought about by the ex-chancellor's trip to Vienna and Count Herbert's wedding. The Emperor holds him responsible, it is said, for neglecting to represent to the St. Petersburg court the utter inexpediency of allowing Count Schouvaloff to take official part in the wedding of Bismarck.

Frisco Happenings

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Cornelius McManus, who was shot by Jack Welsh on Saturday, is in an improved condition, and his chances of recovery are good. Welsh, who was stabbed during the affray, will also recover.

The district attorney to-day filed an information against Elwood Bruner, charging him with attempt to obtain a bribe. The information will be read on Friday next in Judge Wallace's court, and an early date set for the trial.

Gracie Plaisted, the well known comic opera singer, was taken from the stage at the Tivoli opera house last night in a fainting condition. She has been ill for some time, and has been appearing against the advice of her physician. Her condition is serious, and she will probably never return to the stage.

The Hamilton city council has passed a by-law enacting that drunks shall be liberated on the first and second offence if they have not been disorderly.

IN THE PLACE OF MR. BLAINE

President Harrison Nominates John W. Foster for Secretary of State.

Organization of the Republican Committee to Conduct the Campaign.

Six Men Killed by the Falling of a Brick Wall—Pest in California Hopyards.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations, John W. Foster, of Indiana, Secretary of State; J. Sherwood, of California, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cala. Soon after the nomination of Foster was received by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, chairman of committee on Foreign Relations, an executive session was held to consider the nomination. It was at once confirmed, a most unusual compliment to the nominee, and one which has heretofore been extended only to Senators sitting in that body when nominated to office by the President.

. Shot on His Wedding Day.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 29.—At Alpine, a small town on the Southern Pacific, 100 miles east of here, yesterday morning Jordan Bennett and John Good exchanged shots. Bennett was shot through the body and Good through his hip. Bennett was taken to the hotel, and will die. Good was carried to jail, and will recover. The circumstances are these: Bennett and Miss Josie Darling, a beautiful girl, came here yesterday and wanted a marriage licence. It was refused on account of the youth of the bride. The couple had recourse to the clerk of an adjoining county, got a licence, returned here and were married in the afternoon. Good is a friend of the Darling family. He met the couple as they came out of the hotel yesterday morning and remarked: "Well, Josie, you have got a man at last." The bridegroom reached for his hip pocket, and Good, who is an old timer, reached for his boot. But one shot was exchanged. Good is quite elderly, but is said to have been an ardent suitor of the girl. The wife threw herself upon the prostrate body of her husband, and when torn from him was covered with blood.

Republican Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is understood that Chairman Campbell, in whom the National Republican committee vested the appointment of an executive committee, will announce the names of the members this week. It will consist of nine members, four of them, Chairman Campbell, Vice Chairman DeYoung, Secretary Carter and Treasurer Bliss, being ex-officio members. For the other places the names of Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, Joseph H. Manley, of Maine; Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, and James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, are mentioned. This committee will be known as the Campaign committee, and while it will have full control of the conduct of the campaign its powers will end with the election. In this it differs from any previous executive National Committee.

Shot by a Policeman.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Robert Kerlin, a young plasterer, was shot and killed this morning by police officer Edward J Thompson. Officers Thompson and Bode ordered Kirlin and three other young men who were staggering about, to go home. Kirlin dared the officers to place him under arrest and became abusive. When taken into custody he commenced slashing at Thompson with the knife. The officer told him to drop the weapon, and upon his refusing to do so drew a revolver and struck Kirlin over the face. The latter continued to cut and jab at the policeman, and Thompson, placing the revolver against the fellow's left breast, fired, the ball entering over the heart. Thompson surrendered himself immediately after the shooting. No charge has been placed against him, as it is believed that the coroner's jury will exonerate him. He is 28 years of age. His victim was four years his junior.

The Editor and the Doctor.

DENNISON, Texas., June 29. —W. Harris editor of the Greenville Herald, while driving with his brother this morning met Dr. Y. K. Yowell, late of Greenville, on the road, with detective D. M. Davis. On seeing the Harris brothers Dr. Yowell fired at them twice and then ran. W. Harris took careful sight along his Winchester at the flying figure and shot Dr. Yowell dead with a bullet through the heart. It is alleged that Yowell was ruining Harris' home.

Meant to Be Insulting.

LONDON, June 27. — The Sunday Times, in a patronizing leader, evidently designed as an insult to the Liberals, repeats the annual report that Gladstone is seeking a peerage. Commenting on this text, the paper declares that the country would give this reward to a really great statesman whose many mistakes have been honest ones. Lord Salisbury, the article continues, who will surely be returned to power, will probably be willing to assist the laudable aspiration of the old statesman to close his career in the House of Lords. The article is sure to be deeply resented by the Liberals, who assert that Gladstone has not abandoned his life-long attitude of superiority to a peerage.

Salisbury's Manifesto.

LONDON, June 27.—Lord Salisbury sent out to-day his election manifesto, addressed to "The electors of the United Kingdom." In it the Premier contends that his government has done much for the working classes, and expresses the hope that they may do more. No party is able, he says, or likely to attempt to refuse the working people. He touches briefly upon the soundness of Rt. Hon. Mr. Goschen's financial administration. The condition of the army and navy, he continues, has been remarkably improved under his government. Both branches of the service, he adds, are far from being too great for a nation in a community of armed nations. In his reference to Irish Home Rule, he says: "For generations the Irish have been divided into two sections, between whom a bitter antipathy has prevailed, due to historical causes aggravated by differences in religion, with which everyone may sympathise. It would be flagrantly unjust to make either section absolute master, but the Irish Parliament must give over the smaller of these intensely hostile sections to the despotism of the larger. It is said that the antagonism of the nationalist party is imagined, that the men who worked for the Land League, etc., would be more tolerant and honest. This contention is ridiculous. We have the testimony of Loyalists, of every rank, imploring us in accents of passionate earnestness, to secure them from the fate which strategy is preparing for them. It is for you to determine whether the rash experiment and dangerous novelty shall be tried."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Convention at Cincinnati To-Day to Select a Presidential Ticket.

CHAIRMAN DICKIE.

Chairman Samuel Dickie will call the Prohibition party's convention to order to-day in Exposition Hall, Cincinnati. One thousand delegates were expected. The business on hand is the selection of a presidential ticket and the drawing up of a platform. If the assertions of the leaders are to be credited there will be no coalition with the People's party. Among the men prominently mentioned for President are Walter B. Hill of Georgia, W. J. Demarest of New York, E. F. Ritter of Indiana, General John Bidwell of California, J. B. Hobbs of Chicago, and H. Clay Bascom of New York. Among the vice-presidential candidates are Sam Small of Georgia, Geo. W. Bain of Kentucky, A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and A. G. Wobfanbarger of Nebraska. General Bidwell is said to have the best chance. There was for a time a movement on foot to nominate John P. St. John, but a letter of declination from that gentleman changed the entire programme. The hall in which the nominations will be made is on the site of the building where Colonel Ingersoll first nominated Blaine, and in the very building where a year or more since the People's party was formed. With regard to the probable platform, it is said that the silver matter is just as troublesome to the Prohibitionists as to the older parties.

BUEIED BY A WALL.

Brick Wall Falls and Buries Twelve Men—Six Killed.

LYNCHBUBG, June 29.—A terrible accident occurred hear early this morning. While a number of men were erecting a brick wall on a building undergoing repairs, the wall suddenly gave way burying 12 workmen in the ruins. By noon nine had been gotten out. Three were killed, four badly hurt and two slightly injured. Three more are said to be in the ruins. Among the killed is J. H. C. Winston, a prominent business man and owner of the building.

The Grand Old Man's Eye.

LONDON, June 27.—Most of the Sunday newspapers received greatly exaggerated accounts of the assault made upon Mr. Gladstone while on his way to speak at Chester last night. As a consequence a wave of indignation has swept over the country. In hundreds of dissenting churches to-day the subject was referred to with great feeling, and scores of telegrams were received, expressing the sympathy of their congregations with the aged statesman. To all inquiries as to Mr. Gladstone's condition reassuring replies are made.

There was a striking scene at the City Temple this morning. Dr. Parker said: "As this audience represents many opinions, but only one standard of decency and humanity, I am free to condemn the outrage upon Mr. Gladstone as mean, cowardly and damnable. If you share in my opinion please rise." Every person in the church stood up and there was a tempest of cries "It's a shame," "It's horrible," etc. The excitement was such as has never been witnessed before.

Dr. Talmage, in prefacing his sermon, said: "I quite agree with Dr. Parker, and within 24 hours the thunder of indignation will roll back from the American people."

The news that Mr. Gladstone's injury is not likely to prove serious has caused a subsidence of the feeling on the subject, and the ex-premier is receiving many messages of congratulation on his escape from harm.

McAuliffe-Goddard Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—In sporting circles the great topic now discussed is the McAuliffe-Goddard fight, which takes place to-morrow evening under the auspices of the California Athletic Club. The fighters have trained hard, and as far as their condition is concerned will have no excuse for defeat. McAuliffe will enter the ring at about 215 pounds and his opponent, the "Barrier Champion," will toe the scratch at 198 pounds. Betting when the match was made favored the Australian, but as the day of contest drew near, McAuliffe stock gradually ascended until it reached even money.

An Officer Disgraced.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 29.—An officer of the war ships now in port was court-martialed yesterday for extending his leave of absence without permission. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, at the expiration of which time he will be discharged from the service. Other charges were preferred and helped to make the sentence a heavy one, but the breaking of the leave was the basis of the prosecution.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 1, 1892.

THE LATE PREMIER.

Death has laid his hand somewhat suddenly on the Hon. John Robson, removing him while he was actively engaged in transacting business for the province. The TIMES has been directly opposed to the policy and to many of the political methods of the late Premier, but it joins in all sincerity in the the regrets expressed by the public generally for the hon. gentleman's sudden demise. No person with even slight knowledge of Mr. Robson's personality and his career in this province could help feeling startled and pained by the mournful intelligence which came yesterday, and we believe that not even his strongest political foes will hesitate to yield to his memory a fitting tribute. Mr. Robson gave to the service of this province a very large amount of severe labor and mental drudgery, so large an amount, indeed, that his days were almost certainly shortened in consequence. For his devotion to her interests and for the ability which he brought to her service, British Columbia may well hold him in grateful remembrance.

A PUBLIC FUNERAL.

The TIMES approves of the suggestion made by the Colonist, that the remains of the late Hon. John Robson be given a public funeral. It will be a small but fitting acknowledgment from the province as a whole for the services rendered by the dead premier. None of our public men, perhaps, are adequately appreciated in life; it is when they die that we begin to realize the extent of their work and its usefulness to the state. The late premiers, Hon. W. Smythe and Hon. A. E. B. Davie, and the late President of the Council, Hon. Robert Dunsmuir were buried, we believe, with public honors. Hon. John Robson was equally deserving of the same tribute of respect.

POOLEY THE MAN.

The TIMES has been informed on very good authority that Lieut.-Governor Nelson has asked Hon. C. E. Pooley to form a government, and that Mr. Pooley, after signifying his willingness to make the attempt, requested a few days' time to consult his friends. It is understood, of course, that the "few days for "consultation" is to enable Mr. Pooley to avert a possible split between the members of the late Cabinet, and to take steps to harmonize the conflicting claims of former colleagues. Mr. Pooley is undoubtedly the most likely member of the late administration to succeed in the task assigned him. He is a man of vast negative qualifications. He has never been a minister and never held a portfolio in any government. As President of the Council, since the death of the late Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, he has had about three years' experience as chairman at Cabinet meetings; but he is as innocent of the executive work of a department and of the ability to frame legislation of a public character as the babe unborn. He possesses, however, a fair reputation as a lawyer and an excellent record as a private citizen. The very most that can be said in his favor is that there are not a dozen political skeletons in his cupboard; and if it were not that he is the paid employee of a wealthy corporation—and consequently not an independent member of the House—there would be little objection to his leadership. Lacking the ability and experience of Mr. Davie, he possesses the confidence of a larger section of the public than the Attorney-General can ever hope to acquire. But that is really all that can be said for Mr. Pooley; and when we say that he is the best choice that could be made among the old Ministers, we have said nothing that will commit us to an endorsation of either his policy or of the Cabinet which he may construct.

BAD ADVICE FROM THE COLONIST.

When the Premier dies the Government of the province dies with him, and there can be no executive until the Lieut.-Governor selects his first minister and the first minister in his turn selects his colleagues. The selection of an adviser who has the confidence and support of a majority of the Legislature is the prerogative of the Lieut.-Governor. He may authorize any person, whether a member of the Legislature or not, to form a government, and in the the exercise of this high power it is usual for the representative of sovereignty to act independently of dictation or solicitation from any source whatever. A morning paper, in a column, parallel with the one containing the announcement of the late Premier's death, advises Lieut.-Governor Nelson to select the President of the Council as his first minister. The advice, given at an inopportune time, is in very bad taste. Whether Mr. Pooley "possesses the requisite ability and enjoys the confidence of the country," or not, is a debatable question that cannot be raised in the first hour of mourning without the risk of creating hard feelings alike among political friends and opponents. This is not the hour, when a leader who claimed to be a Liberal has fallen, for partizan folly to wave the "Conservative" flag and declare "The Conservative party of the province look to Mr. Pooley for guidance in the present crisis," &c. Neither party in the British Columbia Legislature can claim to represent the Conservative party or the Liberal party. Mr. Robson was a life-long Liberal, and there are consistent Liberals among the followers of the present Government who will object to the Colonist's classification. Similarly, there are Liberals and Conservatives among the Oppositionists led by Hon. Mr. Beaven. "The Conservative party of the Province," the Colonist ought to know, has a good deal more than it can do to justify its position in Dominion politics without having placed upon its shoulders the sins and iniquities of Provincial Governments, past, present and future.

WRONG-HEADED ECONOMY.

As if to emphasize the comparison which "T. B. H." drew between the expenditures and revenues of the Victoria postoffice and those in Quebec city, the announcement now comes that the already low salaries of the local postoffice clerks and letter carriers are cut down. The extra allowance of $10 per month made to clerks throughout the west on account of the higher living expenses, is now reduced to $2.50. To anyone who has lived in Victoria and in eastern cities the ridiculous inadequacy of this latter sum will be at once apparent. People here will also understand that the salaries under this new schedule are not such as to keep good men in the service or tempt new men to enter it. The Government's action, in combination with the similar reduction made in the mail clerks' allowance some time ago, is well calculated to endanger the efficiency of the service—which has in the past had nothing to spare in that direction. We are prepared to commend every rational step towards economy taken by the Government, but when it undertakes to starve any branch of the public service to the injury of public business it seems time to enter a protest. And all this time thousands of dollars are squandered at Ottawa in maintaining a horde of greedy hangers-on, whose only use is to help the Government out at election times. This queer method of practising economy is of the same kidney as the policy which builds a $20,000 postoffice in a village of 1200 people, while an old shack is considered good enough for a place like Victoria.

FOND OF MEDIOCRITY.

The Post-Intelligencer offers the grave charge against Grover Cleveland of "having been a stolid, commonplace president, whose administration was distinguished by no positive ability to do good executive work." A local contemporary having endeavored to convince the Seattle critic that its criticisms were refuted by the Democratic convention's endorsation of Cleveland, the Post refuses to accept the argument. On the contrary, it opposes this contention with instances which go to show that in United States politics the support of party conventions does not necessarily stamp a man as anything above the commonplace and mediocre. The Post's indictment will not be likely to materially affect Cleveland's chances, more especially as it is constrained to admit indirectly that Harrison is also of the commonplace variety. In making out its case, however, the Seattle Republican champion sets forth the American people and the presidential office in a somewhat amusing way. The summing up of its arguments and its illustrations seems to be that mediocrity is apt to be preferred to orilliancy in presidential candidates, and that a commonplace man is quite good enough for the White House. For the list given of such men makes up a large proportion of the presidents since Washington's time, commencing with Monroe, who "despite the fact that he was given two terms and was in public office nearly all his life, was a very dull, commonplace man." Polk and Pierce were other examples of mediocrity preferred to ability on the Democratic side, while Buchanan, though not exactly commonplace, was "taken for his availability rather than his ability." And the Republican side, according to the Post, shows nearly as many instances of this tendency as the other party. William Henry Harrison, Benjamin's grandfather, was chosen before the great Daniel Webster on two occasions, and Harrison, says this critic, was "a very cheap commonplace man." Webster was again defeated by Taylor, another commonplace man, and still again by General Scott. Fremont and Hayes and Garfield are all placed in the category of the commonplace by this Republican critic, who even indulges in a mild reflection on Benjamin Harrison by saying:—"Doubtless the nomination of Harrison over Sherman in 1888 was due to the fact that Harrison was from a doubtful state, while Ohio was sure Republican." The Post may be allowed the credit of fully establishing its proposition that party endorsations by no means certify to a man's ability, but in doing so it has managed to caricature the presidency and the "sovereign people."

Two Tall Yankees.

P. D. Osborne, of New Britain, is the man who took down the pin placed high on the wall in an Ansonia store by an agent of a bicycle company, who stands 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings. A five dollar hat was to be given to the man who, standing squarely on his feet, should take it down. Mr. Osborne is 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings, and found no trouble in taking out the pin. He has written, giving his height and stating that he will give the size of his head for a hat when wanted.—Hartford Times.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 27.—The I. O. O. F. lodges, including the Daughters of Rebeccah, turned out en masse on Sunday to decorate the graves of departed brethren. The procession formed in front of the Odd Fellows' lodge on Commercial street, and headed by the Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band, marched to the cemetery. Although the day was extremely hot it did not deter a large number from putting in an appearance; a large concourse of citizens also followed the procession and watched the desorations. There was an abundance of garlands worked in every imaginable form and when put on the graves they almost covered every inch of the sacred ground. An address was delivered by Rev. J. W. Huston.

The hogs have been slaughtered again in Chinatown. Mr. Blanchard visited the city on Saturday, and with Constable Gibbs found a number of hogs suffering from cholera. The animals were immediately brought out and shot, much to the disgust of the Chinaman, as he imagined if he could obtain a monkey the nimble animal would by some means cure the diseased hog.

The city will nearly be deserted next Friday on account of the many excursions that are being arranged for that occasion. A large number promise to spend the day in their own city by taking in the Caledonian picnic. A good programme has been arranged by the latter and will compare favorably with the annual sports which take place in this city on the Queen's birthday.

The teachers of St. Paul's Sunday school have decided to take their little scholars on a boating picnic on Wednesday next to Newcastle Island.

The steamer Maude called in here yesterday on her way down from the north. The captain reports falling in with a party of Indians who witnessed the disappearance of the Standard, but although he searched around the spot he failed to see any signs of the vessel. Another party of Indians informed him that the Estelle, Mayor Haslam's steamer, had been disabled, but later he learned she made her way to the mainland. The Maude left for Victoria again last evening.

NANAIMO, June 28.—A letter was read at the council meeting last evening, from Dr. A. E. Praeger, medical officer, asking that body to take steps to prevent Chinamen from landing at Nanaimo when coming from Vancouver. His Worship stated that according to his own knowledge, there was one case of a Chinaman coming from the Orient to Vancouver, who was suffering from smallpox, and the authorities tried to get him into the hospital on the plea that he was suffering from typhoid fever. The matter will receive consideration.

The licensed victualersl presented a petition to the council, praying that a reduction from $300 to $200 be made in the license. The temperance party got up a counter petition signed by about 150 residents, praying that the above petition be not entertained. The matter was fully discussed last evening at the meeting and it was decided to do nothing in the matter this year, but if a petition is presented at the end of the year it will probably have the desired effects.

Some time back the merchants of this city unanimously signed a petition in favor of the early closing movement, which appeared to meet with universal satisfaction. One drygoods merchant, however, now states he intends to keep open till 8 o'clock. There promises to be a rumpus about it, and the matter was brought before the Miners' Association last evening and promises made to co-operate with those in favor of early closing, so that the man who has broken his word will reap nothing by it.

The case of Nolan vs. Healy was continued before Mr. S. P. Planta, S. M., yesterday. A great deal of notice has been taken by the Nanaimo public in the case, appear as things to be very unsatisfactory. It is claimed that the clothing company have about 135 members in Nanaimo, and that only one suit is drawn per week. After a lengthy hearing the magistrate decided to send the case for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

Nearly all the small orchards around the city have suffered terribly from blight, and in consequence the crop of fruit promises to be extremely limited. The present hot weather is having a good effect on some fruit although it will be late before it will be ripe enough to pick.

The vessels which are usually so abundant in the harbor of Nanaimo are at present rather scarce, but it is anticipated by the time they are loaded some of the craft now en route will put in a appearance.

Friday, June 26, was the hottest experienced this year. Mr. H. Good says that the thermometer registered 91 degrees in the shade.

Geo. Hanley, for taking letters from the post office and opening them, was sent up for trial at the assizes.

NANAIMO, June 29.—Yesterday morning two longshoremen who reside together in a floating house and go by the names of Frank Payne and George Linden, had an altercation. They had both been drinking heavily, but knew, or appeared to know, what they were about. They commenced to fight, and Payne, who has the name of being a tough character, finding he was getting the worst of it, drew a knife and attempted to stab Linden in the abdomen. Fortunately for the latter, Payne missed his aim and the knife penetrated his coat, vest, pants and underclothing, and inflicted a slight skin wound. Linden made his escape and obtained the services of Constable McKinnon, and after swearing out a warrant against his assailant the latter was arrested and will be tried to-day.

On Monday night a colored woman who goes by the name of Miss Sallie Thomas, and who is known to be a disreputable character, was arrested on a warrant taken out by Chief Houston of New Westminster. It appears the woman a short time ago resided in Westminster, and on June 18th a woman named Nellie Parnell went on a spree and was unable to return home without assistance. Sallie Thomas offered her Samaritan services, and next morning Nellie found she was minus $500 which she had on her person the previous night. She placed the matter in Chief Houston's hand, and with Chief O'Connell's assistance the culprit was located here. She had opened a store in the city and also had a notice up that she took in washing. The prisoner was taken over to New Westminster to-day.

A serious accident occurred to Mr. Bailey, proprietor of a boarding house at north Wellington. Bailey and his wife had hired a horse and buggy for the purpose of coming to town. When the horse was hitched up he became restive and had not gone far before he bolted, upsetting the rig and throwing both occupants to the ground. Bailey had two ribs broken and was otherwise knocked about, while his wife remained unhurt. The unfortunate man was speedily conveyed home and the services of Drs. Eberts and McKechnie obtained.

A strawberry festival was given in the Baptist Church last evening by the ladies. Besides the repast of strawberries and cream, which by the way was very refreshing, a lengthy and well selected programme was submitted to a well filled house, and the repeated encores each artist received was sufficient to inform them that their efforts had the desired effect. The ladies served the strawberries and cream, and as there was an abundance there every one had all they desired. The proceeds will go towards the general funds of the church.

Two weddings took place in this city on Monday evening. One was Mr. G. Goodman to Miss Rannell. Both are well known and a host of friends poured in congratulations. The other was Mr. I. Snowden to Mrs. Ellen Webster, also favorably known in the city.

Mr. T. B. Pearson, of Victoria, has taken charge of the store known as "The Box," Mr. T. L. Brown—the late proprietor, having accepted the offer of 50 cents on the dollar for the unsecured creditors.

NANAIMO, June 30.—When the news reached Nanaimo yesterday of the death of the Premier of British Columbia, it was received with great regret and much sympathy is expressed for the widow and daughter. Although the people of Nanaimo are not in favor of the present Government, still they admired the abilities of the Hon. John Robson. The question now asked on every side is, "who will be the next Premier?"

Mayor Haslam seized the Electric Light Works yesterday under power of a chattel mortgage. On the 6th of August, 1891, Mayor Haslam advanced $12,000 to Mr. A. Shaw; a mortgage was given on the works and the result was that the mortgage was foreclosed yesterday and the bailiff put in possession. The light was supplied to the consumers and it will no doubt be kept running. The works are claimed to be worth $75,000, and it is said to be a paying concern.

Frank Payne, on remand for maliciously stabbing George Linden, was brought before Mr. J. P. Planta, S.M., yesterday. The evidence of Linden was taken and showed that previous to this quarrel both men had lived peacefully together, but a few weeks ago witness told him never to enter his cabin again. After the case had been proved the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labor, and to pay a fine of $90 or in default another six months and to enter into $100 security to keep the peace.

A ferocious dog belonging to the Lansdowne brewery, which is continually doing mischief, has now bitten most severely a little girl named Eliza Du Champs. The brute flew at the child and fastened his fangs in her thigh, tearing a piece of the flesh clean out. The child had to be taken to the hospital where the wound was dressed by Dr. Davis. This is the same dog that caused the injury to Mrs. Dickenson some few weeks ago.

George Williams, lineman for the telephone company, met with an accident yesterday afternoon. The pole he was up gave way and fell to the ground with Williams underneath. The man was picked up unconscious but no bones were broken.

If ever children enjoyed themselves those who went to St. Paul's Sunday school picnic did. The teachers had everything that could be thought of; beside their own purchases thoughtful mothers sent handsomely filled baskets of all kinds of eatables. The day was a pleasant one and the children, after taking a salt water bath, returned to land; and with the kind assistance of the teachers took part in all sorts of pastimes. Returning home Campbell & Foreman's steamer towed the party around Newcastle Island and the merry singing of the party told how joyfully they had spent the day.

Smith & Hague's business is to be sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. J. Galsworthy, president of the New V.C. Co., has given $100 towards liquidating the debt on St. Albans church.

The Water Works Company have given notice that they will prosecute anyone who connects the hose to the mains for sprinkling purposes.

Brodie's building had a narrow escape from being burned to the ground yesterday; only the prompt arrival of the fire department saved the building.

The election of a resident doctor for the Northfield mine will take place on Sunday next in that district. There are several applicants for the position.

Sister Gertrude has selected a good site for her nursing home, which will be called "The Veronica Home." The name is taken from the large nursing guild to which the Sister belongs.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 27.—Ah Foo and Ah Hey, arrested for conspiring to kidnap Boo Kim and with administering drugs to her, have been bailed out for $1000 each. Boo Kim, in the alleged house of ill-fame case, will again come up for hearing Tuesday.

F. C. Williams was sunstruck while playing cricket on Saturday. He is dangerously sick at St. Mary's hospital.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 28.—The Boo Kim case was adjourned till Wednesday morning. It is reported that Boo Kim has been persuaded by the Women's Christian Temperance Union to go to the Refuge home in Victoria. Ah Foo will this afternoon swear out a cross warrant against Ah Sam, husband of Boo Kim.

The question of granting a piece of land to the Chinese for a smallpox hospital has again been shelved. At a former meeting of the council it was referred to the board of health. The board of health reported, finding all kinds of technical objections. Last night it was again referred to the board of health.

Frank, an Indian in quarantine on Poplar Island, has developed symptoms of smallpox.

The farmers of Surrey report that their horses and cattle are being maimed by an unknown individual. The farmers have organized to catch the man.

The salmon catch was good yesterday.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Westminster Southern Railway Company, will be held at the secretary's offices on Tuesday, July 17.

The Westminster foundry and machine shops has received the contract for the iron work of the Burr-Guichon and Odd Fellows blocks.

Mr. Noel, city engineer, and Mr. Robson, city clerk, have had an interview with Mr. H Abbott, of the C. P. R., with regard to the right of way through the city, and it has been decided that Mr. Cambie, chief engineer of the Pacific division, will shortly go over the ground with the railway committee and city engineer and make an estimate of the cost of moving the railway yards to the reserve below the city.

H. Y. Thompson, Fairhaven, and Manager Shelby of the Great Northern, are in the city to arrange with the council regarding terminal facilities for their railway. It is reported that the Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway will be begun at once. It is an open secret that the Great Northern Railway will run to Vancouver over this line.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 30.—Chief Houston returned yesterday morning with Sallie Thomas in custody. The Thomas woman is charged with stealing $500 from Nellie Parnell and was arrested at Nanaimo.

The grocery of George Ritchie was sold by the sheriff yesterday at 50 cents on the dollar. The purchasers were Green & Blacker.

The book lending department of the public library was formally opened yesterday afternoon.

No reprieve for the condemned Indians has been received by Sheriff Armstrong. Preparations are being made to carry out the death sentence.

Boo Kim has consented to go to the Refuge Home at Victoria and the case against her for keeping a house of ill-fame has been dropped.

A drunken man fell off the ferry wharf and was nearly drowned before assistance arrived.

A lunatic escaped from the asylum yesterday but was recaptured.

Sockeye salmon has made its appearance in the river.

The residents of Burnaby Lake will form themselves into a municipality.

On Tuesday evening a meeting will be held to petition the Dominion Government to build a drill shed.

In the police court, Sally Thomas, charged with the theft of $500 from Nellie Parnell, was dismissed. The evidence given by the Parnell woman and ex-Alderman Jacques was conflicting. At the conclusion of the trial Sally Thomas approached Judge Atkinson and exclaimed: "Here, judge, shake; I never touched the money." The audience roared with laughter and the court could not refrain from smiling.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 28.—J. C. Keith, late manager of the Bank of British Columbia, will be banquetted this evening at the Hotel Vancouver. Tickets $10.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q. C., provincial treasurer of Ontario, is in the city.

Chief Engineer Tood was left at St. Luke's Home very ill when his boat, the Empress of Japan, sailed.

For nursing smallpox patients Mrs. Gorman received $360, John Clough $125, Dr. Langis $740.

Peter Preddy, an employe of the C.P.R., was run over by a handcar near Spuzzum, the breaking of a handle throwing him in front of the wheels, which he doubled up, lifting the car and five men on it off the track. He was brought, badly injured, to the hospital here.

The Warspite arrived yesterday evening, accompanied by torpedo boats No. 39 and 40.

Two licenses were refused by the commissioners yesterday, the Granville Hotel, T. Cyrs, Water street, and the Alaska saloon, Dupont street. The remaining licenses stand as last year. According to the present by-law no new licenses can be granted unless it be a new hotel, and costing $20,000.

VANCOUVER, June 29.—Dockendorff, the smallpox patient isolated on Mount Pleasant, died this morning. Last evening he was reported improving by the physician in attendance.

About one hundred friends of Mr. Keith attended the banquet last night at the Hotel Vancouver. The guest was highly lauded by all the speakers. In his reply Mr. Keith stated that it was his intention to stay with the town.

Chief of Police McLaren returned from Winnipeg to-day with McKeown, arrested on the charge of false pretences, getting passes, etc., by representing himself as an advance agent of Gilmore's band. He will be tried here.

The local committee of the North Pacific Regatta Association met last night. All arrangements were made for the regatta on the 12th and 13th of August. A big day is expected. Crews from Portland, Victoria and Vancouver will compete in the series of events. The Hotel Vancouver gives a $450 trophy, and many others are offered of lesser value.

J. W. Horne, M. P. P., is prosecuting parties for cutting timber on his land.

VANCOUVER, June 30.—Flags were flying at half mast to-day. Nothing else was talked of than the death of the Premier. The news of his death when published last evening, came like a bolt from a clear sky.

The cricket match, Vancouver vs. Victoria, on Dominion Day is cancelled.

The weather is threatening; from 90 in the shade it turned suddenly cool.

The accountant of the department of agriculture left Ottawa last night for the coast to settle census accounts.

DUNCANS.

A greater part of the province is heard from by the TIMES, and the neighborhood of Duncans must be heard too. The farmers are commencing the hay harvest. The crop is fairly good, especially on high land.

Visitors from the cities are arriving in goodly numbers. Bishop Cridge and lady were here last week. One thing we can boast of is two first-class hotels where you are sure to be properly cared for and get value for your money. also a good livery stable in the town to drive you around the country, Cowichan Lake and elsewhere.

The school examination took place on the 4th. Our young and popular schoolmistress, Miss Haldon, who, believe is going to resign, was banqueted the other night and was presented by the children of the public school with a beautiful toilet case as a token of respect and esteem.

Real estate is still holding its own. Mr. Eyon purchased an acre of Mr. Jas. Pitt, facing the railroad, for a private residence; the price $500.

The Dominion Government have a good force of men at work clearing out the Cowichan river, Mr. W. C. Duncan superintending.

The road parties all over the district have commenced work in earnest with foremen that did not vote for Mr. Joe McDonald.

I see we are to have the voters' list revised and not before it was needed. We don't want Oakewagen contractors and others that have left the district long ago on the list. SETTLER.

KAMLOOPS.

A fire broke out in the Chinese shack adjoining Hull Bros'. store on Wednesday morning, and rapidly spread, burning down the entire Chinese quarters and caching houses across the street. For a while it seemed as if the whole town would be burnt down, and it was only through the strenuous efforts of the fire brigade, aided by an engine of the C. P. R., that the town was saved. Twelve stores and twenty houses were destroyed before the fire was got under. The telegraph, telephone, and electric wires were also destroyed, but have been repaired.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

HARDLY like to confess it, but the truth must be told, if a wee bit inconvenient. Business is not brisk; trade is dull; commerce is stagnant, and apparently there is no rift in the clouds. "What can we expect but dull business," said a discontented real estate dealer to me; "look at the various industries upon which wealth depends. To say that real estate has been over-boomed is all nonsense; the prices are moderate compared with other cities of similar size. Other causes are at work: Salmon industry, only half a pack; lumber industry, only a quarter of its output being sold; coal industry, miners on half pay; and—here in a whisper—the late frost did more damage to fruit trees than the growers like to admit. And the worst part of it all is that no new capital is being attracted to the country either for investment or employment of labor." True, no doubt, but still to be taken with a grain of salt.

A good many thoughtful political economists are declaring that the high price of labor interferes with production. Now, I distinctly assert my wholehearted sympathy with well paid labor. Capital has demanded too much for its use, and employees have stood firmly for their rights. Yet it must be conceded that dear labor retards the establishment of new industries, and that the money price of labor is not so great a consideration to the sons of toil as its purchasing power.

"They that go down to the sea in ships that do business in great waters," often get strange experiences, and can moralize upon the analogy to be found in the toilers of the deep and the toilers upon land. The last time the San Juan fishing fleet drew in their hooks they found seven immense sharks captured. This is the modus operandi. The fishers catch some herring and place them upon the hooks as bait for halibut; the halibut catch the herring and so get caught themselves; the sharks catch the halibut and in turn get impaled, and as herring, halibut and shark yield up their lives to stronger man, each in its turn utters the sentiment, "What a fool I was!" And I have heard the saying repeated a good many times upon the streets lately !!!

Talking of deep sea fisheries reminds me that our Yankee friends get labor troubles on the sea as well as ourselves. When the Carter went up last time to the fishing grounds they found that all the American boats' crews had struck in a body for higher wages, and so they had the field to themselves. Awkward predicament for the captain!

"I am about to call on Miss ——," said a well known physician to me the other day. "I have been attending her only for three or four days, and would you believe it, she is actually getting better in spite of all that I am doing for her!!!" Such are the climatic conditions of the Queen City of the West.

I listened, on Monday evening, to a very able paper by Mr. Frank Hedges, on "Imperial Federation," which no doubt was very convincing from an "Imperial Federationist" point of view. But these good folks forget that the petty trade of the colonies will never compensate for the immense loss Great Britain will sustain from the other markets of the world should she impose fiscal duties upon other countries' products; and any tariff imposed by Great Britain must enhance the cost of production, lessening its ability to compete, limiting its output and so inflicting untold loss upon its manufacturing interests. The labor classes, too, strongly object to the imposition of duties upon food products. The poor man's loaf untaxed is the rallying cry for free traders.

I certainly disagreed with Hon. John Robson's policy and goverument. His education schemes and tinkering land acts were simply atrocious. But in the hour of death, amidst the solemnities and sorrows of bereavement, one can easily forget the politician and statesman and remember the husband and father, the Christian gentleman and patriotic citizen, the man who, whatever his mistakes, insensibly won the respect and affection of his colleagues, the head of a government who guided and controlled provincial affairs, and who by his genius and force drew upon himself the quips, retorts and arguments of his opponents. In diversion, I with others, have often called him "Honest" John. He is now gone where honesty will be counted as of more value than brilliancy, and integrity than genius and greatness. I tender my respectful sympathy to the bereaved wife and family, and trust they may be divinely sustained in their irreparable loss. QUIZ.

BRAZILIANS FIGHTING.

A Bloody Battle Between Matto Grosso Rebels and Federal Troops Reported.

American Iron Manufacturers are Threatening to Lock-out Their Workmen.

Suit Over Trinidad Asphalt in New York---Senator Hoar Likely to Retire.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, June 25.—Col. Sila Brosa has reported to the war office under the date Corumba, Matto Grosso, May 18, that the revolutionists had attacked the federals. After a bloody battle, in which upwards of one thousand men were killed, they retired but left the result undecided. The revolutionary leaders gave orders that no prisoners were to be taken, but that the federal officers and soldiers were to be killed. At Cuyaba, he says the revolutionists sacked houses and committed all sorts of outrages on the inhabitants. He asks for aid in defending Corumba. No details of the battle, outside of Colbarbose, have as yet been received. A Brazilian squadron has appeared off Asuncion.

RIVERA, Brazil, June 25.—The revolutionists have occupied the State of Santa Ana, Sioromento. Generals Hippolyte and Isadero are expected to arrive before long with troops. At Tamavis, Bage offers to surrender himself if his life is guaranteed by the federal officers. The governor of the state organized an armed force, consisting of disgruntled revolutionists and bandits rejected by the rebels. It is reported that Baron Anthof has resigned. There were 20 killed and 30 wounded in the late fight a Rivera. President Peixotis has sent federal troops to the support of Gen. Cartelho at Yugaron. Bron Itaqui is opposed to him with 3,000 men and bloodshed is feared. The Iraguayans are enlisting on both sides. The telegraph is interrupted.

The Queen as a Plaintiff.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Press this morning says: A patch of asphalt known as Pitch Lake, which is on the island of Trinidad, has brought Victria, Queen of England and the Empress of India and the Standard Asphalt Company, of No. 54 Wall street, into legal conflict. A motion to vacate on attachment was yesterday argued by her Majesty through her attorneys, Nies and Johnson, before Judge Andre of the Supreme Court. Her Majesty claims the ownership of, and is wrathful over, a portion of the asphalt. Nine thousand dollars' worth of the mud was taken from her territory, it is alleged, and was sold to the Standard Asphalt Company, and reached their pier at Gowanson by the schooner Ballard last Monday. The British authorities in Trinidad at once wired their attorneys, at whose request the sheriff issued writs of replevin for the cargo. The motion to vacate was made by George Blackwell, lawyer for the Asphalt company. Her Majesty asked for an adjournment, and it was granted on the condition that the defendants be given two more days to prepare a bond. The case was adjourned until Tuesday. The only other case in which the Queen of England has been plaintiff in a replevin suit here was when in conjunction with the Sultan of Turkey she brought action to recover arms purchased from the Hartford Arms Co.

Ottawa News.

OTTAWA, June 24.—Sir John Thompson said yesterday that a statement would be made in regard to the canadian tolls question when once the text of President Harrison's message had been received.

The British Columbia members waited on Premier Abbott and urged an increase in the duty on lead. The Premier promised that a sub-committee of the Council would consider the question. In answer to representations from the deputation in regard to aid for the Nicola Valley and Chilliwhack railways, the Premier said these schemes would be kept in mind if it was decided to grant any railway subsidies this year.

The redistribution bill has now passed through committee except a few clauses relating to Ontario and Quebec, which will be further considered on Monday. The House also made good progress with concurrence last night. The general expectation now is that the session will close in about two weeks.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Members of the Cabinet have great faith in the offer they have submitted to President Harrison looking to the settlement of the canal discrimination controversy. The Canadian proposal, forwarded through the British Government, reached the British legation at Washington prior to the day on which President Harrison forwarded his dictatory message. Up to last night no word had been received from Washington as to whether it had reached the President or not. From what has leaked out it is understood that Canada's offer is based on the lines of a measure of reciprocity of canals on both sides of the St. Lawrence, which was talked over at the recent conference at Washington.

C. Curtiss, special agent of the Inland Revenue Department, of Winnipeg, is in this city. During the past few months Mr. Curtiss has been engaged in making an inspection of whiskey stills, petroleum, oil and tobacco from Edmonton to Joliet. Since January he has made 72 seizures. The cases of 40 have been prosecuted and convicted; the other 32 are lying in abeyance.

Mrs. Scarf, a widow, residing in Templeton, Ottawa County, who sustained serious injuries by the cyclone which passed over that county last week, has died from the effects of her injuries.

Senator Hoar's Troubles.

BOSTON, June 25.—The next legislature may have to fill both of Massachusetts' seats in the U.S. Senate. The term of Senator Dawes will expire next March, and Senator Hoar may resign. Only a short time ago Senator Hoar went to Europe for his health. During all his previous service in the Senate he had never been absent from his place when that body was in session, which shows the gravity of his condition physically. He is troubled with a disease of the eyes which threatens total blindness. Thus far, according to advices received by his friends, he is not improving. It is said he will never resume his seat in the Senate, and that before the beginning of next year he will send in his resignation.

ARGUMENTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Iron Capitalists Making War on the Workmen—The Carnegie Business.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—It is reported that Andrew Carnegie will cause his partners to withdraw their notice of a reduction of from 40 to 60 per cent. in wages of the 4000 employees of the Homestead mill. This is the last day for the workmen to accept the reduction. Less than a hundred did so. A representative of the firm said to-night that the balance of the 4000 would be shut out of the mill next Friday night.

NEW YORK, June 25.—When pay time comes to-day every housesmith in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City will be discharged. This is the final move of the Iron League in the waiting game that has been played for the past few months by labor and capital in the iron trade. No distinction will be made and no mercy shown. Yesterday the Iron League made public a resolution to that effect, which has been unanimously adopted and will be rigorously carried out.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

A Rousing Meeting at Chester—Wounded With a Piece of Gingerbread.

LONDON, June 25.—While Mr. Gladstone was driving to-day to address a meeting at Chester, a woman threw a missile which struck Mr. Gladstone on the nose, bruising that member and causing it to bleed slightly. Mr. Gladstone suffered some pain from the injury, and two doctors were summoned who bathed Mr. Gladstone's nose, and relieved him sufficiently to enable him to proceed with his address. The news of the incident had spread and Mr. Gladstone was received with a tremendous ovation, cheer following cheer for the grand old man. At first when Mr. Gladstone arose he was pale and unnerved. The bruise on the nose was visible and his left eye seemed to be affected and inflamed. Gradually he warmed to his work and forgot his injury in devotion to the subject of his discourse. He made no reference whatever to the incident. At the close of the meeting Mr. Gladstone drove home. Both the motive and the identity of Mr. Gladstone's assailant appear to be wrapped in mystery. All that seems to be known is that the assailant was a woman, and that she aimed deliberately and accurately to strike Mr. Gladstone in the face with a small stone. After the meeting to-day Mr. Gladstone's left eye was in such a condition that it had to be bandaged. It is feared that even if nothing more serious supervenes, the eye will be useless for a week or more, and Mr. Gladstone will be prevented to a considerable extent from taking part in the political campaign. Mr. Gladstone is overwhelmed this evening with messages of enquiry and sympathy.

Mr. Gladstone's audience at Chester numbered fully 5000 people. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted was remarkable. The heartiness of the demonstration was doubtless partly due to the general gratitude felt at his escape from what was at first supposed to have been an assault intended to do him serious harm. It appears from later enquiries that the missile which came so near to destroying the sight of the aged statesman, was a piece of very hard gingerbread. It was hurled with considerable force and had it struck fairly in the eye, must have burst a pupil. As it was it passed across the left eye, grazing the inner side of the pupil, and then struck the bridge of the nose, inflicting a slight wound. It is believed that the person who threw the missile was actuated more by mischievousness than by malice, else a different weapon would have been employed. In his speech Mr. Gladstone repeated his former denunciations of Lord Salisbury's incendiary utterances on the subject of a revolt in Ulster. He declared that it was a melancholy sight to witness the head of the Government acting as a firebrand to kindle disorder. The man of all others who should insist on respect for law was the chief inciter to lawlessness. Mr. Gladstone declared that he never had admitted, and never would admit, that the House of Lords was entitled to compel the dissolution of Parliament. The fact of the Lords opposing the popular will might afford a reason for dealing with the Lords, but not for dissolution. The ex-Premier quoted statistics to prove that trade, commerce and wealth existed in their full proportions in Ireland, outside of Ulster. The boast that Ulster was the only portion of Ireland capable of self-government was unfounded. The speaker closed with an enumeration of the principal reforms affecting Great Britain which according to the Liberal platform, are to follow the settlement of the Home Rule question. The speedy solution of the latter would hasten the advent of the former. The speech while not in the happiest vein of the orator was a telling one, and seemed to make a marked impression upon the large audience.

Condensed Dispatches.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—Jim and Jack Morrison, of the Morrison brothers gang, were found yesterday afternoon at work in a cotton field by Detective Cullin and a guide. When ordered to hold up their hands the Morrisons drew revolvers and began firing. Jim was killed and Jack fatally wounded in the fight that followed. Cullin received a flesh wound.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Six months ago a sensation was caused here when it became known that Geo. Babcock Hazard had paid the whole cost of the land and building for the Roman Catholic parish. St. Joseph's school is now known as the Memorial School. The school cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, June 24. — Senator Allan, of the state of Washington, received from the secretary of the treasury, for transmission to a woman in this state, a magnificent gold medal, engraved with the words, "To Mrs. Martha White, for heroic deeds in saving three men from drowning." Mrs. White saved the lives of three sailors off the wrecked ship Ferndale.

Mrs. Jones hasn't a gray hair in her head and is over 50. She looks as young as her daughter. The secret of it is that she uses only Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE RAGING MISSISSIPPI.

Extensive Floods in Iowa---A Portion of the City of Burlington Under Water.

President Harrison Declares his Intention to Refrain From Canvassing.

Sugar Refiners and Grocers Establish Another Combine to Raise Prices.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 27.—The Mississippi river at this point has been rising at the rate of half an inch an hour for the last three days, and to-day that rate was increased. The government gauge showed a stage of sixteen feet above the low water mark of 1884. The river is now only 11 inches below the high water mark of 1888, which was the highest point reached since 1851. There are 30 inches of water on the floor of the Diamond Jo line, and water is beginning to pour in the windows of many of the buildings along the levee. The Burlington Boat Club's fine house is entirely surrounded and the water can be seen spreading out over the low lands in Illinois. The river at this point is now 38 miles wide in places, and boats can be run to Gladstone, Ill., 11 miles inland. The current of the river is taking a short cut through these low lands, and considerable apprehension is felt by property owners for the safety of their buildings. The current, which rushes through the long slough bridges on the Carthage branch of the Burlington road, greatly endangers their stability. There is only 11 inches of space between the water and the rails of this branch for several miles between here and Carmen, Ill., and if that is overcome by the rising water it will block all travel between this city and Quincy, and St. Louis. All trains on the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern roads are abandoned, except through passenger trains.

The Draytons to be Reconciled.

NEW YORK, June 27.—It is believed among those who should be able to arrive at a conclusion, that strenuous efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Drayton. This is looked upon as a fact. It is said that Mrs. Astor is most anxious to bring this about, and is using every effort in her power. She is depending largely upon her lawyers, it is said, and there have been a number of conferences between them and Mr. Drayton's lawyers. Besides, Mrs. Astor has her strong social influence. It is thought Mrs. Drayton is not particularly anxious to become reconciled to her husband, nor has John Jacob Astor any great personal desire to see this brought about, but Mrs. Astor feels that it is absolutely necessary, and her strong will dominates the whole family. The impression seems to be general that Mrs. Astor confidently expects that a reconciliation will be effected, and this is the reason why she left her daughter when she went to Europe. Mr. Drayton is very obstinate. At first he would not hear of the matter at all. He said a reconciliation was not to be thought of for a moment, but now, it is said, he is being persuaded to look upon the affair in a different light. Clubmen say Mr. Drayton has little to gain by a reconciliation from a material point of view. While he has no money of his own, he has at his disposal the income of the money left his children by William Astor.

Great Sugar Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The sugar trust and the wholesale grocers have entered into an agreement whereby the grocers will maintain a uniform price and the trust will give those who do so a rebate to protect them from loss. Negotiations toward this end have been in progress for some time, and were successfully concluded, as the following letter, issued by the Philadelphia representative of the trust shows: "Philadelphia, Pa., June 25th, 1892. Gentlemen: On and after July 1st, 1892, all our quotations for refined sugars will be the wholesale grocers' price, subject to an allowance of one-eighth cent per pound, beside the usual trade discounts. Yours truly, Franklin Sugar Refining Company." A regular agreement has been circulated and those grocers who have signed it will be required at the end of every month to make oath that they have strictly adhered to the quotations as furnished and published daily, and will be allowed an abatement of one-eighth cent per pound on all sugars purchased by them, together with the usual trade discounts.

Will Not Canvass.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Harrison said to a gentleman from Missouri yesterday, that he would make no political trips in this campaign. He had made some visits in the canvass of 1888, but that was when he was simply the nominee of the party. As president of the United States he thought it would not be proper. He would address some gatherings of a character not wholly political, but would make no campaign of the towns. This was said in reply to an invitation to visit Missouri. He said Congress would not be likely to adjourn for two months, and, pointing to his desk, which was covered with papers and documents, he added: "You see there is work to occupy me several weeks to come."

A Long Tramp.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., June 27.—M. J. Edwards Stone, who is walking on a wager that he will walk from San Francisco to New York in 134 days, reached this village on Saturday morning. He expects to be in New York on Tuesday afternoon, when he will have covered the 3324 miles. He left San Francisco on February 22nd, and has been on the road 134 days. He has worn out 10 pair of shoes on his journey.

A Limerick Faction Fight.

DUBLIN, June 24.—A meeting of anti-Parnellites was held in the Town Hall in Limerick this evening. Francis A. O'Keefe, anti-Parnellite M.P. for the city of Limerick, was the speaker. Mr. O'Keefe arrived before the hall was opened, and found several hundred Parnellites in front of the door. He and his party tried to enter, but were driven back amid a storm of stones and mud. The hooting was the first announcement of trouble received by the crowd in the hall, but within ten minutes they were all out in the street and engaged in a hand to hand fight with the Parnellites. Sixty constables, who had been assigned to duty at the hall, used their clubs right and left, but without avail. Several constables were knocked down and trampled on, and all were roughly handled. The doors of the hall were pulled off their hinges and were knocked to pieces to supply weapons. Chairs were brought down from the platform and were used for fighting against the clubs of the Parnellites. When 160 extra police arrived the crowd in the street had swelled to 2500 or 3000 and the groups of combatants were scattered through the side streets near the hall. About thirty seriously injured men had been carried into the hall by the anti-Parnellites, and as many more had been helped away by their opponents. The constables charged down several streets clubbing the rioters without mercy, and in 15 minutes restored order. About 130 men were hurt seriously in the riot; but nobody was injured mortally. The anti-Parnellites returned to the hall, accompanied by Mr. O'Keefe and his party, and held their meeting. The full force of police guarded the hall until the close of the meeting, and there was no further disturbance.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire from all Parts of the Dominion.

John Haydens, aged 39, was killed in Toronto by the falling of a derrick.

Day & Debois, founders, Montreal, have assigned, with $27,000 liabilities.

A telegram from Detroit states that Paul Patillo, pugilist, late of Toronto, was killed there.

Before prorogation the Quebec legislature voted $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent cyclone.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hoolihan, of Smith township, Peterboro county, have just celebrated their golden wedding.

Prof. McLeod, of McGill observatory, left for England in connection with determining the longitude of Montreal from Greenwich.

Rev. Thomas Laury, formerly of Barrie, Brantford and Toronto, said to have been the oldest Presbyterian minister in Ontario, is dead, aged 81.

A large party of American pilgrims from St. Anne de Beaupre report that several very remarkable cures have recently taken place at the shrine.

A deliberate attempt to burn Hay's mill at Listowel was made. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to prevent serious damage being done.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company propose to exhibit a car and engine at Chicago, the exhibit both to be of Canadian workmanship and manned by Canadians.

City Clerk David, of Montreal, has received a letter purporting to be written by the secretary of the local anarchist society, threatening him with death unless he leaves the city.

Philander Howard, an old resident of Essex, who was born at Port Credit on May 23, 1821, died from heart disease at Essex Center on Saturday. He leaves a widow and six children.

Dr. Kelley, of the Montreal High School, has been appointed Canadian representative on the committee which is to prepare for the World's Sunday School Convention at St. Louis in June, 1893.

It is said that deal shipments from Dalhousie, N. B., will be very large this year. The lumbermen on the Restigouche have had good luck in their driving operations. There are no reports of a hang up.

President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, denies that he called on Lord Mount-Stephen at Metis to talk over a scheme for the fast Atlantic steamship service. He merely wished to introduce to Lord Mount-Stephen Mr. John Lowery, President of the "Soo" road.

Louis Olman, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific Railway, while attempting to pass from a box to a flat car on a train running from Brandon to Winnipeg, fell to the ground and the wheels passing over him, badly mangled his legs. He died shortly after.

The government is reducing the number of trains on the Intercolonial railway. The Chicago fast express, the mid-day suburban, the morning express from Truro, and the night through trains running out of Halifax have been cancelled. The Chicago express is now combined with the Canadian Short Line express.

Thos. Neill, who was arrested in London, England, on a charge of poisoning two young women, was in Quebec under the name of Dr. Crean, during the winter. He said that he came to obtain money coming to him from the estate of a relative. He professed to be enjoying a large practice in London. He left in March for Boston and Saratoga. He was identified by several in Quebec from pictures in the Star of London.

The Dominion Millers' Association are spreading a circular broadcast over Canada, stating that it is a notorious fact that nearly all the Manitoba wheat coming forward is made inferior to the standard of grade at which it is certified. Nos. 2 and 3 hard, especially, are in almost every case 3 to 8 per cent. poorer than the government standard of these grades. The circulars state that the association has so far been unable to get this evil remedied, and strongly urge millers to refuse to buy Manitoba wheat on inspection certificate, but by sample only, comparing with the government standards, which is the only way they will get fair value for their money.

M. M. A. Gilbert, manager of the Imperial Bank, St. Thomas, is, says the Journal, telling and enjoys heartily a laughable incident of which he was the victim a few days ago. A blind man led by a boy walked into the bank and asked for the manager. Mr. Gilbert came out and seeing them, thought as he was particularly busy at the time, the easiest way out of it was to come down at once, so he dropped a silver piece into the boy's hand and went back into his office. What was his surprise on coming out some time after to find the two still standing in the bank. Naturally he enquired the reason, and when he was told that the blind man had not come to beg but to get a note for a goodly sum discounted, he realized that it was one on him.

THE EARTHQUAKE'S WORK.

Seismic Shocks Destroy Buildings in the City of Guadalajara, Mexico.

Poor People in the Mexican Interior Suffering Much for Want of Food.

The Elections Going on Quietly, With the Chances in Favor of President Diaz.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, June 27.—The people of this city and surrounding country have been in a state of terror for the past few days on account of repeated shocks of earthquake which have been the most severe ever felt here. The first shock occurred on Friday night and lasted 18 seconds, the vibrations running from southwest to northeast. Glass windows are broken and the plastering in many buildings was cracked. Hundreds of people took refuge in the streets. At daylight on Saturday morning another shock occurred. This one caused great disaster, no less than a hundred buildings in the city being completely wrecked. Several people were seriously injured, but none killed, by the falling walls. Since then several light shocks have been felt. The Colima volcano, south of here, is in active operation again to-day and is throwing out great volumes of sulphurous smoke and lava.

Affairs in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.—The general election for choice of electors who will in July vote in the different states for candidates for president occurred yesterday in this city. There was no excitement, and entire freedom was given every citizen to express his choice. No military guards were at the polling places, which were mainly the doorways of private houses, and under a recadas in public squares voters wrote their choice on prepared blanks. A hundred polling places were open all day. There were no crowds around them and only quiet interest was displayed. No one doubts that the choice of a great majority of the electors will fall on General Diaz. Even the opposition newspapers declare that the Government will permit entire freedom of expression of popular sentiment.

Reports from the interior show that notwithstanding the widespread movement for temporary relief of the poorer classes of people, who are suffering from scarcity of food, there has been much suffering. Two dead men were discovered near the town of Irapuato who were found to have nothing more substantial in their stomachs than a handful of jalfa and some tunas. The local governments and benevolent private associations are doing much to relieve poor people.

Green-Eyed Southern Ladies.

CHARLESTON, W. V., June 27.—Misses Gertrude and Lizzie Spears are two of the handsomest young ladies in this section of Lincoln county in which they live. Long continued contests for social preference led to bitter enmity. Miss Spears having recently made several conquests by her superior charms, her rival and bitter enemy Miss Hagar, could stand it no longer, and one day last week met her and challenged her to mortal combat, and fired five shots at her. She proved a bad marksmen, and none of the shots took effect. Miss Spears was before Justice Smith the day following for a warrant to restrain her enemy from further violence, and the end is not yet.

Mr. Blake's Departure.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The Hon. Mr. Blake took the Parisian yesterday at Rimouski. He goes direct to Londonderry. On Saturday he was entertained at dinner at the Union Club at Quebec by prominent citizens.

SALLIE WILLIAMS' RUN FOR LIFE

Daring Adventure of a Border Belle in the Rustler War.

Wyoming letter in the Fort Worth Gazette: For years to come the war between the cattlemen and rustlers will be a fruitful theme for story writers, for it was filled with many incidents of daring adventure and romantic hardihood. But there is one story which will probably be told oftener than all others on account of the participants in the incident which is its groundwork.

When the avenging army of cattlemen came across the border there was one man who was especially wanted, as he was supposed not only to be the head of the rustler organization, but his house was the headquarters of all the men who were known as being opposed to the big cattlemen who owned stock by the thousands.

This ranch was especially favored by the cowboys on account of the presence of a daughter of Harvey Williams, the owner. She was the belle of the border, and her nerve and daring many times put to shame the cowboys who shirked duty or trouble on bad nights. She had only to say go and all would go, vying with each other in their efforts to win smiles from the young queen of the prairies.

When the invading army came into the country Harvey heard of it, and, as he was unable to get his family away before they came down upon him, he barricaded his home and determined to fight it out, hoping for the arrival of some of the boys from the range to help him out.

His daughter Sallie said that she would soon bring the boys, and despite the pleading of her parents she slipped to the stable, and before the invaders were fully aware of what she had done she was on the back of one of the fastest horses in the country and flying away to where she knew a number of cowboys were camped.

Futile pursuit was made by the cattlemen, for they could have as easily caught the wind. When the pursuers saw her heading for the cowboy camp they realized that she had gone for reinforcements and beat a retreat and called off the besieging force, as they could not risk a battle at that time.

To the shame of the invading cattlemen it is told that they fired several shots at the flying girl, two bullets striking her clothing and one wounding her horse in the hip slightly.

AN ICE MINE.

It Has Been a Bonanza to the People of a Montana Town.

There is a remarkable ice-shaft not far from this place, says a York, Mont., correspondent of the Chicago News. It is a freak of nature formed in an abandoned shaft sunk by miners in old New York Gulch, in Meagher County.

This gulch was very rich for drift diggers in early days. It paid as high as $400 to a 4-foot set of timbers, which two miners could put in with a day's work. Several years ago two miners sunk a shaft along one side of the gulch, about three miles above its mouth, or where the gulch empties into Trout Creek. The shaft was put down about 55 feet below the surface of the gulch and it was well timbered from the bottom to the top, with a good stout ladder to go down on.

The miners struck the rim of the gulch, and missing the pay streak they abandoned the shaft as it was of no more use to them.

There has since formed about midway of the shaft a solid mass of ice clear around the shaft, with the exception of a small airhole in its center. It is frozen to the timbers of the shaft. There is no water dripping from the sides and none in the bottom of the shaft. But there is a solid body of ice at the bottom. What seems very strange is that the ice in the shaft is more abundant and forms faster in the warmest summer weather than it does in the winter months.

The mass of ice in the center of the shaft, about half way down from the surface, is about 6 feet thick, with an airhole through the center that will permit the passage of a man's body. By putting down a rope one can go to the bottom easily.

A strong, cold current of air continually comes up from below. It is so cold in the shaft that a person can stay in but a short time and even then he must be dressed in his winter flannels to keep from freezing. The ice in the shaft melts away a great deal in the coldest winter weather, while in the summer months it keeps forming and does not melt at all.

In the summer the ice freezes on the rounds of the ladder clear to the top of the shaft. Observers have seen the sun shine on the ice on the top rounds of the ladder three or four hours in the middle of the warmest summer days without melting any of it. In the winter the ice will all melt off the top rounds.

Though the shaft was of no use to the miners who put it down, it is of great use to the families around the town of York in the warm summer months, for there is where they get their supply of ice. Many gallons of ice cream are made in the town daily in the warm weather by the aid of ice taken from the shaft.

For several years past there has never been a time when there was not enough ice in the shaft to supply a town twice the size of York. Any resident of York can verify the statement in regard to this ice shaft.

Andrew Morrow, a logger, was killed at Port Essington a couple of weeks ago, by falling from the wharf on to some rocks.

UMBRELLAS REPAIRED

We propose to adopt the following method of increasing the circulation of the **Canadian Music Folio** and extending our music trade. Every person who has a piano, organ, band instrument or musical instrument of any kind or is interested in music in any way will profit by helping us. We want to reach the consumers direct and supply all the **standard** and **latest music** at trade rates, in proof of which we quote the following copyright music among the contents of our next number, which in a retail way would cost $2.40: **Tara-ra-boom** (Polka), A. L. E. D., 40c.; **Geraldine** (Waltz), Hutchins, 60c.; **Sylvia** (Bon-Ton), Monk, 40c.; **Love's Sorrow** (Vocal), Shelley, 50c.; **Only Promise** (Vocal), Howard, 50c. We ask our subscribers to send us the name of one piece they desire, and that selected by a majority will be published in our next issue. Do not lose sight of the fact that in addition to receiving $25.00 worth of music in our **Folio** per year, **you can save one-half or more on all orders you place with us.** We do not advertise to give everything, but **we give everything we advertise,** and would ask you not to associate our business or methods with those that might appear at first sight to be of a similar nature. **Read this carefully,** think over it, and in addition to your own judgement we invite the inspection of Toronto's three leading daily papers to corroborate our statement regarding the merit of it.

A special offer to bands. The town or village sending in the largest number of subscribers over thirty for one year's subscription at $2.00 each, to their band will be given a complete **suit of uniform** or band instruments to the value of $200, and to the smallest number above ten sent in, a complete set of caps. Each subscription received from individuals or villages is also credited to their band list, thereby [illegible]

The above cut represents a fence on which [illegible] been pulled down and in being rebuilt the boards [illegible] piece of paper so that the three words thereon will [illegible] thirty cents in silver (or ten three-cent stamps) by [illegible] **Folio.** The proprietors of the **Canadian Mu** [illegible] manufactured by **The Mendelssohn Piano** [illegible] **reliable makers in Canada,** (catalogued [illegible] antee for five years,) to the 10th person sending in [illegible] sending in a correct answer will be given a **Solid** [illegible] a pair of **Genuine Diamond Earrings** [illegible] choice of fine **Guitar, Banjo or Violin** ($25 [illegible] ($50.00); to each succeeding 25th to the close [illegible] music for any voice or instrument selected by the [illegible] **Folio free for one year.** This is your op[illegible] quickly and inducing all your friends to do likewise. [illegible] band business we call particular attention to t[illegible] themselves thoroughly with either instruments or [illegible] with the publishers direct, thereby securing all mu[illegible] under any circumstances you will receive **eight t**[illegible] any one number. Each letter will be numbered [illegible] **Thos. Fane, of Toronto, the best-know in Canada,** has kindly consented to open the le[illegible] We cordially invite all subscribers to our office when [illegible] by July 10th. **Address: CANADIAN MUSIC**

[illegible] **Sarsaparilla** [illegible] result of careful [illegible] by ex[illegible]ted pharmacist

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 1, 1892.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The Government organs this morn announce the appointment as second provincial inspector of schools of William Burns, B. A., late principal of the Victoria High School. Our readers will remember that the TIMES made practically the same announcement when Mr. Burns resigned his position in the High School, some weeks ago, before which time, of course, he had received his appointment to the position in the gift of the Government. As to Mr. Burns' qualifications for his new office we have no means of judging, but it is quite safe to say that he is at least as well fitted for the work as the collection of notables who have for some time been controlling the educational affairs of this province. We would fain hope, indeed, that his accession will improve both the ability and the character of the department, for its want of improvement in these respects is quite notorious. The trouble is that if Mr. Burns exhibits any superiority he will quickly find himself the victim of jealousy; for it must be supposed that when teachers incur the vengeful hatred of the Superintendent if they display independence of mind and attainments superior to his, one so closely connected with the Department as the new inspector will be in still greater danage. On the other hand, if the addition of Mr. Burns to the Department is to have no elevating effect, then the province will simply suffer under the misfortune of having to pay out good money for the multiplication of incapacity. It will, at all events, strike most people as being rather strange that it should be necessary to have a new Minister of Education and a new Inspector and other new attachments to the Education Department all at once. Is it the intention to abolish the Superintendent's office? Or is there a scheme on foot to make it simply a sinecure? The people would certainly bear the abolition of the office with equanimity if it involved the disappearance of "Dr." Pope, but the other alternative they will hardly be prepared to accept.

There is another phase of this matter which should possess considerable interest for the people of Victoria. It will be remembered that after Dr. Pope had succeeded in wreaking vengeance on Mr. McLeod by securing the cancellation of his certificate, the Board of Trustees appointed Mr. Cogswell principal of the High School. By some occult means Mr. Cogswell was induced to resign almost immediately, and Mr. Burns was chosen to fill the place. But Mr. Burns had left St. Catharines for Victoria before he was appointed by the Board here, and the question arose as to whose invitation he was acting upon. There was a very strong suspicion that certain members of the Board and the Department had imposed their will on the whole Board and "worked a scheme" on Mr. Burns' behalf. The idea that they were being treated as mere puppets was naturally disagreeable to the majority of the Trustees, who had imagined that they were really exercising some control over the selection of a principal. To assuage their wrath in some degree, it was then vaguely asserted that the position which Mr. Burns was promised before he left St. Catharines was not that of principal of the High School, but some other not distinctly specified. The remainder of the story of course was that on his arrival here he preferred the principalship, which had been conferred on him while he was on his journey here. The "other position" mentioned must necessarily have been the inspectorship, which he has now assumed.

Now let the people of Victoria look well into the treatment of their High School involved in this intrigue. It is evident beyond a doubt that Mr. Burns resigned his position in St. Catharines and started for Victoria with the promise of either the High School principalship or the Government inspectorship. If he was promised the former, the promise came from some person or persons who had no right to give it; for the position is in control of the Board of Trustees, and the Board was at that very time exercising its proper function by appointing another man. But the situation is much worse if the other theory is accepted—and in view of Mr. Burns' translation to the inspectorship it looks as though it should be accepted as the correct one. Then the chain of circumstances is this:—Mr. Burns came out here to be inspector of schools; the Department was not quite ready to have him commence the performance of his duties as inspector; in the meantime the School Board—or a majority of the trustees—kindly provided him employment until his new office should be ready for him. We have heard often of a man keeping a place warm, but this idea of using a place to keep a man warm seems to be decidedly out of the usual order of things. And we believe the people will not take kindly to the scheme when it is carried out at the expense of their High School, and for the gratification of the Government. Frequent changes of teachers must be injurious to any school. What, then, is to be said of the departmental meddling that has caused three changes in the High School in one year? First the [illegible] of the Superintendent was [illegible] removing a [illegible] teacher, whose [illegible] was that he knew more than the Superintendent. A teacher was then employed temporarily in his place, and after a while Mr. Burns was intrigued into the place for another brief term. All this changing is bad for the school. How much more are the ratepayers of Victoria prepared to put up with in order to gratify the caprices of the Education Department?

A GRIT TRAITOR.

Some unregenerate "Grit" has been finding his way into the pages of the Westminster Review. At least the June number of that periodical contains an unsigned article, headed "Cross Currents of Canadian Politics," which the Tory press will at once credit to some member of the opposite party. If the writer is not a "Grit" he commits the unpardonable offence of very largely agreeing with "Grit" opinions in regard to the present political condition of this country of ours, a rather depressing picture of which he presents to the readers of Westminster. This condition he ascribes to various causes, the first of which is the unconsolidated and unassimilated population, "neither distinctly Britons nor exclusively Canadians." Then "another element conducing to this lack of a general and high-toned patriotism is the hard struggle for existence which has for many years past taxed the whole energies of the great body of people, especially of the farming population." The severity of the struggle is in this writer's estimation largely due to the policy of "protection," which is certainly a very audacious thing to say, and that right in the columns of the Westminster Review. He also adds to the offence by advocating the continental trade policy of the Liberals. Of the disabilities imposed by restriction in general and of restrictions on trade with the States in particular, this writer says:—

To suppose a "barbed wire fence" of custom houses erected between England and Scotland would be a parallel falling far short of the fact; for Canada and the United States "march," not for two or three hundred miles of border but for thousands of miles. The American continent is, indeed, by nature, one great country; its northern and southern portions being in the fullest sense complementary of each other, so far as natural products are concerned. There is no natural line of demarcation, and did no fictitious line exist, such a thing would be thought absurd; but, as it is, the United States and Canada divide the North American continent into two nearly equal areas, at present separated, to the loss and detriment of both, by mutually hostile tariffs.

And when we add to the tantalizing tariff restrictions the burdens imposed by the Canadian protective system—in taxing the implements the farmer uses, the clothes he wears, the light he burns, even the seed he sows, if in order to procure an improved variety he should cross the border for it—it is not to be wondered at that so many good farms are mortgaged to such an extent as no longer to deserve the name of freeholds, that so many farmers find it hard to keep their heads above water, and that so large a proportion of our most hopeful young men find it easier to cut the knot by crossing the border and annexing themselves, as natural citizens, to the United States, thus becoming lost to Canada, than to remain in their own country and continue to struggle to secure better conditions of life and labor at home.

This "Grit" heresy is backed up by references to the sugar tax, the coal oil tax, the tax on books, the taxes on iron, etc., all of which are essential features of the N.P. and should not be used to point a "Grit" argument. But even worse than his talk about protection is the attempt made by the writer in the Westminstor to show that the Tory Government has systematically practised corruption, and that by so doing it has very much lowered the tone of our politics. He brings forward strong evidence to support this assertion, it is true, but nevertheless he must be a Grit and a traitor. He also takes the treasonable ground that the bad showing made by the census is due to Tory misgovernment and not to any natural drawbacks afflicting the country.

As to the "cross currents" the Westminster article enumerates several, which we can but mention in brief. The first is Unrestricted Reciprocity, of which, as already said, the writer is an admirer. Then come in their order Imperial Federation, Independence and Annexation. There are also two minor "cross currents," one represented by Senator Boulton's free trade propaganda and the other by Mr. Oliver Howland's "New Empire." Each of these currents is discussed in turn with some elaboration. The chief point of the whole affair is the outrageous fact that a traitor and a Grit should be allowed to write thus in the columns of the Westminster Review. We move that he be scented out by the Tory sleuthhounds, and that he then be hanged, drawn and quartered as an example to all such criminals.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Higgins' minority report on the fishery business is clear enough and strong enough to convince any reasonable and intelligent person, but it has no weight with the dunderheads at Ottawa. Minister Tupper and Commissioner Wilmot are two of a kind, and an angel from Heaven would scarcely be able to change their opinions on this subject. From one point of view, of course, they are entitled to some allowance, inasmuch as no man finds it easy to confess himself mistaken. They might, nevertheless, be more gracious [illegible] at least put an an appearance of [illegible] to do justice. The fat-witted Commissioner Wilmot seems to think the men engaged in the cannery business belong to a very low order of human beings, and that they deserve no consideration whatever. Perhaps the cannerymen will in time come to reciprocate this good opinion.

Following is the statement which Mr. Blake furnished to the press in regard to the offer of an Irish seat and its acceptance:—"On Tuesday last I cabled to the effect that I was deeply sensible of the high honor done me, but feared I was too old and too unfamiliar with the arena to be serviceable. Yet, if it were thought to be in any degree useful to the great cause I would accept a safe seat, but that I could not attempt a doubtful or costly contest, and it would be rather difficult for me to start forthwith. This is not a time to give my reasons for this decision, which I cannot help sometimes hoping may, after all, be ineffective and that I may yet be spared the pain of leaving Canada. Let me just say now that should it be my lot to go, I can be sustained only by the belief that if I go in the discharge of my duty and by the hope that I may before long return to my home and friends."

CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

A Letter From the Canadian Evangelists—A Successful Year's Work.

TO THE EDITOR:—As many of the readers of your widely circulated paper are interested in reports of our evangelistic work, we send you a brief account of the meetings for the past ecclesiastical year.

The churches with their pastors in every place joined heartily in the work, hence, no wonder that the Lord gave success to the union services. We have been eight years together in this work, and hope for many more if God spare our lives.

Three union campaigns were held in Ontario, viz., Norwich, Paris and Owen Sound, during August, September and October, 1891. More than a thousand professed saving faith and the work has been permanent. Rev. E. Cockburn, of Paris, wrote us in March, six months after meetings, saying, "The great blessing we received was not a mere passing excitement; so far as I know, all those who have united with the church have been true." In a letter from Rev. G. R. Turk, dated May 9, he says: "I shall never get through praising God for sending you to Owen Sound. About four weeks ago I took over 200 into full membership, which shows the permanent character of your work, if at all looked after."

We spent November, December and January in British Columbia, holding meetings in Victoria, Nanaimo and Kamloops. Great success crowned all meetings in every place, and hundreds joined the various churches. In Nanaimo we went down over 600 feet into the coal mine, and after travelling under the sea for nearly two miles, came up in a bucket in a shaft newly opened on an island. We like British Columbia and her people. A bright future is before the province.

The next two months were spent in the Northwest Territories in Banff, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Moosomin. While in Banff an open air bath was enjoyed for forty-five minutes, while the snow was all around, and the glass registered below zero. These hot sulphur springs are very beneficial to health.

In Calgary Rev. Geo. Dean received into his church one hundred and fifty, and many united with the other churches.

Moosomin is a lively town of 1000 inhabitants. In three weeks just three hundred names of seekers were taken by the secretary of the meetings. Many business and professional men were among the converts.

April was spent in Brandon, Man. The streets were thronged with emigrants to this wheat country. As in other places, so here, the largest places were too small to hold the crowds that thronged to the meetings nightly. This is a great country.

Much as we liked the West, we were pleased to get home again. We left Brandon April 25th, and began meetings in Wingham, Ont., May 1st. The services here were most gracious. The first week's meetings were held in the Methodist church, and the subsequent three weeks' services in the Presbyterian church. The town and community were awakened and hundreds professed conversion. In every place a secretary of the meetings is appointed, who takes the names of those coming into the enquiry room as seekers. These names are entered in a book, which we retain as a precious souvenir of the meetings. A list of the names of enquirers attending the various churches is given the pastors. In this way the converts are looked after, and so the great majority of those whose names are taken unite with the church of their choice. We give below the number of the names of men and women, boys and girls, entered in the secretary's book during the year:

Norwich	36
Paris	58
Owen Sound	662
Victoria	90
Nanaimo	6
Kamloops	13
Calgary	33
Medicine Hat	99
Moosomin	354
Brandon	518
Wingham	
Total	1074

When we review the past we say with gratitude, "What Hath God Wrought."

We were pleased to be able to attend the London Conference, of which we are both members, in our own city St. Thomas.

We expect to sail for Europe from New York on the 16th inst., and return about the 1st of August. Rev. D. O. Crossley, J. W. Crossley and E. J. Davis, M.P.P., will accompany us.

Many invitations for next conference year have been received, but we will wait till our return before we arrange the year's work.

To the converts and our many Christian friends, let us say:

"Tho' sundered far by faith we meet,
Around one common mercy seat"

Fraternally,
CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 10, 1892.

The Synod of the Diocese of Niagara has endorsed the scheme proposed by the Winnipeg conference for the consolidation of the Anglican church in Canada.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Members of the Masonic Grand Lodge Banquetted at the City of Nanaimo.

The Supreme Lodge Officers A. O. U. W. Elected at Helena—Notes of Other Societies.

The societies, with the exception of the Masons, have a quiet week to report. The Grand Lodge meeting of the latter, held at Nanaimo, has made it a little livelier than usual for them. A great many members went up, some to remain during the whole session and others for only one or two days. Those who remained were banquetted last evening by the members of Ashlar lodge. The bill of fare was a most elaborate one, and after the eatables had been partaken of the company proceed to the toasts. "The Queen and Royal Family" was responded to by the assembly rising and singing the National Anthem. "The Grand Lodges of British Columbia" by W. Bro. Leighton, was responded to by M. W. Bro. Downie. "Sister Grand Lodges" by R. W. Sebree Clarke, was responded to by various representatives, among them Rev. McLaren, who eulogised Past Grand Master Wolfe for the satisfactory manner in which he filled the position during the past year. "Our Sister Lodges of this Jurisdiction," by M. W. Bro. M. Wolfe, was responded to by the delegates. "Visiting Brethren," by Bro. W. H. S. Perkins. "Our Departed Brethren," by R. W. Bro. Bate. "Tyler's Toast," by Bro. Trickey. "The Ladies," by W. Bro. L. R. Johnston, was responded to by Bro. Stanley Henderson, and after a few more toasts the event was brought to a close. The menu prepared by host and hostess Peters was very creditable.

The following officers were elected by the Supreme Lodge A.O.U.W. at Helena: Supreme Master, J. E. Burt, Boston; Supreme Foreman, D. H. Shields, Missouri; Supreme Overseer, L. Troy, Illinois; Recorder, M. W. Sacket, Pennsylvania; Receiver, J. J. Acker, New York; Guide, J. A. Eckstein, Minnesota; Watchman, J. Milne, Ontario. The next session will be held in Toronto on the third Tuesday in June, 1893.

Grand Master Leiser of the A.O.U.W. attended the regular meeting of Sullivan lodge held last evening. He reported upon the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge meeting at Helena, and made a few remarks in regard to the growth of the order in British Columbia. The older lodges will pay a fraternal visit to Sullivan Lodge, at the next meeting to be held on the second Friday in July. Past Grand Master McIlmoyl returned last evening from Helena. The only business done after the departure of Grand Master Leiser was the adoption of the Supreme Master Workman's report. Mr. Burt, of Boston, was elected Supreme Master Workman.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias meet at Nanaimo on the third Monday in July, the 18th. At the last meeting there were but nine lodges represented, this year there will be fourteen, a gain of five lodges. This speaks well for the gentlemen who have worked so energetically for the order in this province. There will be about forty delegates and nine officers from different parts of the province.

The new hall for the Knights of Pythias, in the Duck building, will be ready for occupation about the first of September. When furnished it will be one of the handsomest on the coast, the committee having the arrangements in charge having taken a great deal of trouble to see that everything is of the very best. The contract for the furniture has been awarded to the Sehl-Has-Erskine furniture company, the price being over $3000. The furniture is to upholstered with silk plush. Weiler Bros. will supply the carpets which are to cost an additional $400. There are to be two gas and electric light chandaliers of 12 lights each, and eight additional lights around the hall. The main hall is 61 feet long by 42 feet, besides which there are nine ante rooms.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Meting at Nanaimo—The Representatives in Attendance.

NANAIMO, June 24.—The annual session of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masons opened in the Green block yesterday at 10 o'clock. Representatives from all parts of the province were present, and all the hotels in town are crowded. The afternoon was occupied in reading the addresses of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the reports of the Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, as well as the various committee reports.

The reports showed that the Masonic order is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of over 800, and assets valued at $60,000.

Amongst the visitors were the Mayors of Victoria and Vancouver, Bishop Sillitoe of New Westminster, Col. Thos. Tracy, city engineer of Vancouver, H. T. Heisterman and W. Downie.

The following is the official list of the representatives attending the session: Most Worshipful Grand Master Marcus Wolfe; Most Worshipful Past Masters, J. S. Clute, A. R. Milne, Wm. Dalby; Deputy Grand Master, W. D. Downie; Grand Senior Warden, S. Clarke; Grand Junior Warden, P. Grant; Grand Chaplain, Rev. E. D. McLaren; Grand Secretary, W. J. Quinlan; Grand Treasurer, H. F. Heisterman; District Deputy Grand Masters, (No. 1.) G. S. Russell; (5) J. Frame; Grand Senior Deacon, J. W. Horne; Grand Junior Deacon, A. E. Lees; Grand Superintendent of Works, J. McAllister; Grand Marshall, J. P. Pearson; Grand Tyler, W. Trickey.

Victoria Columbia Lodge, No. 1.—Worshipful Master, B. Williams; Senior Warden, W. R. Brown; Junior Warden, B. Williams, (proxy); Past Masters—G. S. Russell, T. R. Mitchell, M. McGregor, T. A. Fletcher, W. J. Dennison, F. B. Pearson.

Victoria Quadra Lodge, No. 2.—Worshipful Master, J. E. Phillips; Senior Warden, A. B. Erskine; Junior Warden, H. Waller; Past Masters—R. Beaven, W. Dalby, C. Harrison, A. R. Milne, W. B. McMicking; H. Ross, G. A. Deni.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 3—Worshipful Master, W. K. Leighton; Senior Warden, J. W. Coburn; Junior Warden, Joe M. Brown; Past Masters—M. Wolfe, James Abrams, R. Craig, J. Frame, A. Haslam, W. Stewart.

Cariboo, No. 4—Senior Warden, D. H. Ross.

Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7—Worshipful Master, G. Thomas; Senior Warden, D. McNaughton; Junior Warden, D. W. Greene; Past Masters—H. A. Berry, W. H. Irwin, A. E. Lees, J. McAllister.

Union, No. 9—Worshipful Master, W. A. De Wolfe Smith; Senior Warden, J. B. Johnson (proxy); Junior Warden, A. McKerchan; Past Masters—A. Grant, A. Chamberlain, J. S. Clute, A. M. Fraser, R. B. Kelly.

Kamloops, No 11.—Past Master—J. Bannerman, S. Clarke.

Mountain, No. 11.—Junior Warden, W. Newman.

Cascade, No. 12—Worshipful Master, W. O. Miller; Senior Warden, Stanley Henderson; Junior Warden, Rev. McLaren; Past Masters—J. W. Horne, W. Downie, A. H. B. McGowan, J. Boultbee, F. Cope, G. L. Reid, C. Z. Perry, T. R. Foster.

Pacific Lodge, No. 16—Worshipful Master, W. R. Dunn; Senior Warden, T. H. Nichols; Junior Warden, F. T. Lazenby.

Visitors—W. Bell Campbell, E. E. Mills, R. S. Haines, G. A. McBain, W. Shaw, J. Mahrer, W. H. S. Perkins, Dr. Rice, S. B. Yuill.

The following foreign lodges were represented:

Nova Scotia, Peter Grant; Pennsylvania, D. H. Ross; P.E. Island, A. McGowland; Scotland, A. R. Milne; Vermont, S. Clarke; Victoria (Australia), W. Alby; Virginia, J. McAllister; Washington, J. Clute; Wyoming, J. E. Philips; Alabama, A. Haslam; Canada, W. Dalby; South Dakota, T. E. Pearson; Delaware, R. R. Kelly; Florida, G. S. Russell; Indiana, R. Beaven; Ireland, W. J. Quinlan; Maine, M. Wolfe; Manitoba, H. Harrison; Michigan, A. R. Milne; Mississippi, A. M. Fraser; Missouri, R. B. McMicking; New Brunswick, W. D. Downie; New Hampshire, A. Harrison.

THE OFFICERS.

Following is the list of the officers installed:—M. W. Grand Master, Brother Downie; R. W. Deputy G. M., L. Clark; R. W. Senior Warden, Peter Grant; R. W. Junior Warden, R. B. McMicking; V. W. Grand Treasurer, H. F. Heisterman; V. W. Grand Secretary, W. J. Quinlan; W. Grand Tyler, Brother Dow; Rev. E. D. McLaren, of Vancouver, was re-elected Grand Chaplain. The following officers were appointed by Grand Master Downie:—Senior Grand Deacon, J. E. Phillips; Junior Grand Deacon, J. McAllister; Grand Superintendent of Works, W. K. Leighton; Grand Director of Ceremonies, W. DeWolff Smith; Grand Marshal, B. Williams; Grand Sword Bearer, J. R. Johnson; Grand Standard Bearer, J. Bannerman; Grand Organist, A. M. Fraser; Pursuivant, W. O. Millar; Stewards, W. S. Rullan, M. McLeod, S. W. Clinton and M. F. Shook; District Past Masters, T. B. Pearson, W. Manson, E. S. Wood, W. Steward.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

Hon. Edward Blake and son sail on Sunday from Rimouski for England.

The Halifax stevedores are on strike for uniform wages of $2 per day of nine hours.

Reports from all parts of Nova Scotia state the crop prospects of this season to be particularly bright.

Capt. Streatfeild, A.D.C. to General Herbert, was robbed of $260 while asleep in a train near Belleville.

Patrick McKirt, aged 13, employed in Burton's mill, Byng Inlet, fell on a circular saw and was cut in two.

The evangelical branch of the Anglican diocese of Toronto has decided to establish a deaconess home in Toronto.

The cheese factories at Amherst Island and Stella, near Belleville, were both destroyed by fire with all their contents.

The synod of the Diocese of Ontario has approved the scheme for the consolidation of the Anglican church in Canada.

Rev. A. C. Courtice, until lately of London, Ont., succeeds Rev. Dr. Rose as pastor of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal.

Delegates from the various humane societies in the Dominion met in Toronto the other day and decided for a Canadian humane association.

The Methodist conference of Nova Scotia has voted down, by 41 to 24, a motion pledging the conference to support no party or candidate not pledged to prohibition.

George Hilliard, formerly member of the House of Commons for West Peterboro, and for many years prominent in the lumber districts, died yesterday, aged 65.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce another auction sale of land at Edmonton on July 5. Cheap excursion rates are given from all parts of Canada.

Charles Griffith, of Brantford, an employee of the Grand Trunk, who has been on a prolonged spree, was found dead in his own house. The body was bruised and discolored.

The Conservative club of Montreal has passed a resolution regretting that the government did not consider the representation of the club regarding the redistribution of the Montreal districts.

The moulders employed in Clendinning's big stove foundry in Montreal have struck in order to have restored to them the old rate of wages, which they allege was reduced 10 per cent. at the beginning of the year.

The Grand Trunk railway and the Canadian Express company officials deny the rumor that an American company is endeavoring to secure the control of the Canadian Express company and to freeze out the Grand Trunk.

The dismissal of Crown Attorney Meyers of Dufferin county by the Ontario Government attracts a good deal of attention in political circles. Opinion is very much divided on the matter. Independent people, however, mostly consider the action of Sir Oliver Mowat rather severe.

The Montreal board of trade sent a telegram to Treasurer Hall, stating that they cordially supported his proposed taxation scheme. The board, however, subsequently passed a resolution protesting against the tax of $100 on wholesale merchants being fixed, irrespective of the amount of business done, stock or rental.

W. M. Charles, private banker, Chicago, arrived in Toronto and caused the arrest of John McMartin, of that city, who was recently in Chicago, on three charges of forgery. The amount involved is about $600.

An interview with Mercier in the New York Herald recently attributed to the ex-premier the statement that the Canadian people were "a lot of curs." Le Canadien makes an authoritative denial that Mercier ever used the words.

Ike Mulder, a notorious colored outlaw, who for the past five years has terrorized the people of Colchester South, was arrested in that township by a posse of constables. He was wanted on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Rev. Andrew Hunter Dunn, vicar of All Saints, South Acton, England, was elected Bishop of Quebec by the synod on the fourteenth ballot. Bishop Hamilton of Niagara, received but a few votes less. Rev. Mr. Dunn has cabled his acceptance.

Reports received from all parts of the Province of Ontario show that the recent rains have, on the whole, been of benefit to the crops and the prospect of good crops is even brighter than reported recently. In some localities where the rain was excessive the fall wheat will be rusty and may not fill out well.

W. K. Muir, formerly general manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, died Thursday in Detroit of inflammation of the brain. His health had been bad for some time and he had just returned from a trip to Japan and British Columbia. At the time of his death he was President and General Manager of the Eureka Steel Works, Detroit, and of the Star line of steamships. He leaves an estate valued at over a million dollars.

The schooner Eugenie has sailed from Montreal for Rijolet, on the Labrador coast, with a cargo of provisions and general merchandise for the Hudson Bay stations. At Rijolet she will be met by the company's steamer Erik, from London, which, after transferring the Eugenie's cargo will probably go to Ungava, at the entrance of Hudson Bay. In previous years the Erik came direct to Montreal and took her cargo on there, but a change has been made.

The resolutions respecting direct taxation, also the bills respecting lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, passed their third readings in the Quebec legislature and prorogation took place yesterday afternoon. In addressing the members the Lieutenant-Governor congratulated them on having given the financial situation such a careful consideration, and expressed the hope that the new sources of revenue would soon establish the equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure and restore credit to the province.

The 14th annual convention of the Roman Catholic Knights of St. John of America began in Toronto yesterday morning. The organization is a benevolent, social and religious one. It has 200 commanderies with a membership of 13,000 and is quite prosperous. Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, is Supreme Spiritual Adviser; Frank H. Bradley, of Cincinnati, Supreme President; W. T. Garrin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Commander, and a large number of members are in the city. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning they met at St. Michael's Cathedral, where Bishop Walsh celebrated Mass and delivered an address. At 10 o'clock there was a public reception in the Horticultural pavilion. In the afternoon the grand parade took place, and was witnessed by an immense throng of people. The knights were formed in six divisions and proceeded through the principal streets to the baseball grounds, where the reviewing stand was erected. After the parade the prize drill took place. Commanders are present from Pittsburg, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Detroit, Grand Rapids and other American cities. Several false fire alarms were rung during the parade, with the object of breaking up the procession, but it did not succeed.

THE BEST APERIENT

In modern Pharmacy is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Except in extreme cases, physicians have abandoned the use of drastic purgatives, and recommend a milder, but no less effective medicine. The favorite is **Ayer's Pills**, the superior medicinal virtues of which have been certified to under the official seals of state chemists, as well as by hosts of eminent doctors and pharmacists. No other pill so well supplies the demand of the general public for a safe, certain, and agreeable family medicine.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever used; and in my judgment no better general remedy was

Ever Devised

I have used them in my family and caused them to be used among my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge many cases of the following complaints have been completely and permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."—J. O. Wilson, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take

Ayer's Pills

and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—Wm. H. DeLaucett, Dorset, Ontario.

"Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic I ever used."—J. T. Sparks, M.D., Yeddo, Ind.

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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
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OUR NEIGHBORS' POLITICS.

New York Sun Conjures With the Force Bill in Aid of the Hated Cleveland.

Discontent of the Free Silver Men May Cause Some Disruption in Both Parties.

Democratic Leaders Feeling Fairly Confident—The Rejection of Mr. Gray.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Sun this morning says editorially: There is one question depending on the election of the next President which is of momentous importance and vital imperativeness, and must seem to every philosophic observer to exceed every other political question that the people are now called upon to determine. All differences of opinion respecting administrative reform, for silver coinage, for free trade or protection, or the personal qualities or antecedents of candidates, in short the whole ordinary array of electoral controversies, are in comparison inferior, indeed of almost trivial moment. We mean the question whether those Southern States which have inherited a negro population surpassing the number of their white citizens shall by federal law and military force be subjected to political domination of the negroes, negro legislatures, negro governors and negro judges in their courts, or whether they shall continue to be governed by white men as now. It makes no difference who may be the President whom the Republicans elect, since Mr. Blaine is now permanently out of the line of power. The party is by its nature and tradition under the necessity of enacting and executing an election law whose purpose and effect will be to put the negroes in control of several of the Southern States. There will be some unwillingness on the part of a patriotic minority among the Republicans, who will revolt at the consequence of such a measure, but their opposition cannot avail. The necessity of the situation will surpass all such resistance. A force bill is the first want, and it is the inevitable result of a sweeping Republican victory in November. On the other hand, and by the nature and necessities of the ideas involved, all the success of Democracy is dead to the force bill project. Killed in this election it can never be revived. In this view of the contest what conscientious Democrat can hesitate about his duty. Better vote for liberty and the white government of the Southern States, even if the candidate were the devil himself, rather than consent to the election of respectable Benjamin Harrison, with a force bill in his pocket.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The streets today present a comparatively quiet appearance. Most of the delegates left last night for their homes, happy or disgruntled according to the success or defeat of their favorites. The free silver question is what worries the southerners and that too, is a sore spot for the Colorado men and other silver state delegations. In fact there is little doubt that free silver men, both Republicans and Democrats, mean to carry the war into Africa, by inaugurating some kind of an independent movement. At least that is the talk now. Whether or not party loyalty will ultimately assert itsself and prevent such a bolt is a question which is causing the leaders considerable anxiety. Altogether, however, the sentiment of the great majority of the delegates is satisfaction with he ticket and platform. The leaders of the Democratic hosts believe all differences will be reconciled, and that he party will present an unbroken frat when it meets its opponents in November.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—Richard Croker declared before leaving this city that Tammany Hall would stand firmly by Cleveland in the coming campaign. He said: "We will support Cleveland just as we would have supported Hill. Why should any one doubt our loyalty to the ticket? The nomination of Mr. Stevenson for Vice-President pleases us. We favor him because he is a good Democrat. When he was first assistant Postmaster-General, he was torturing every Republican and putting Democrats in their places; we like that kind of a man." Lieut.-Sheehan said: "The New York delegation will go home to work loyally for the ticket, and so will I.

LOWELL, Mass., June 24.—General Butler returned last night after a week's trip on his yacht. "I do not believe the Democrats have made their strongest nomination," he said. "There is talk of loyalty to party in New York, but the Australian ballott is in existence, and I think the chances are against Cleveland's carrying New York. Some other man could have been nominated who would have the support of the Hill men. Leaving Gray of Indiana off the ticket means that the Democrats have given up that state to the Republicans. It is the silver question that is going to make the election uncertain. It is singular that canidates for president of both parties were nominated by delegates from states and territories which can doubt little to elect them. I do not think Harrison is as strong as he was four years ago. Neither do I think Cleveland is as strong as he was that number of years back. He is a free trader and he had the vote of New York state opposed to him. I don't know yet whom I shall vote for."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24.—Indiana Democrats who have been seen have been substantially unanimous in their approval of Cleveland's nomination. There is little or no expression of surprise, because everybody expected it, but there was enough of uncertainty to cause Cleveland men to draw a deep breath of relief when they learned their favorite was safe. The tariff plank in the platform as adopted pleased nearly every Democrat spoken to better than did the plank on that subject proposed by the majority of the committee on resolutions. There was a general expression of opinion that the party should be explicit in its utterances concerning the tariff and allow no ambiguity in its attitude on the question. Gray's friends seemed somewhat disappointed at the convention's action.

Murdered His Nurse.

READING, Pa., June 24.—Sister Hilderberta, a beautiful young girl of 20, who is attached to St. Joseph's Hospital, a Catholic institution of prominence in this city, was murderously assaulted yesterday afternoon by Pedro Buchorre, an Italian shoemaker, who has been a patient at the hospital for several months. Sister Hilderberta was his nurse, and just after leaving the ward in which the Italian was confined, she was attacked by Buchorre, who had followed her. He had a knife, which he plunged into the sister's back and breast several times. Attendants and others who saw the attack overpowered him, but only after he had inflicted probably fatal injuries. His only reason for the assault was that she did not like him. Many threats of lynching were made, just after the assaulter was arrested, and he was hurried to jail.

DE MORES' LAST VICTIM.

He Kills a Jew Whom he Had Insulted, in a Duel.

PARIS, June 24.—Marquis De Mores is deeply grieved at the fatal outcome of his duel with Captain Mayer. He says that the combat was fought under conditions which ought to have prevented a fatal termination. Mayer belonged to the engineer corps, and was regarded by his friends as a brilliant officer. Mayer was a Hebrew and the duel arose from a remark by De Mores that no Jew ought to be a member of the army.

The duel was fought with swords and the terms were that the duelists were not to be in close quarters, and to cease when one received a wound, placing him in a position inferior to that of his adversary. When the duelists had taken their positions and the usual signal "Allez" was given, the Marquis made a rapid lounge and his sword passed through Capt. Mayer's guard, piercing the body below the arm pit. The Marquis immediately disengaged his weapon and leaped on his own ground. Captain Mayer dropped his sword, exclaiming, "I am hurt," and fell to the ground. The Marquis advanced to his prostrate antagonist and bending over him asked, "Captain Mayer will you allow me to shake hands with you?" Captain Mayer held out his hand. The surgeon at once attended to the wounded man, and as soon as he was made as comfortable as the circumstances permitted, he was placed in a carriage and removed to a hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

General Asphyxiation.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Several hundred residents of Argyle Park had a narrow escape from asphyxiation at midnight last night. During the height of the storm the gas flowing through the mains suddenly stopped. Lights that had been left burning in bed-rooms went out, and a few minutes afterwards the gas came in full head and flowed through the open jets. In a number of houses the people had retired for the night and only prompt action by the police and citizens succeeded in saving them. The torrent of rain which was pouring down at the time increased the danger by compelling people to close their windows. S. W. Whal discovered the light in his bathroom extinguished and the house full of gas. He looked and saw that the street lamps were not burning. With the assistance of neighbors Mr. Whal soon had the people in the town aroused. A patrol wagon was called and the police put in the rest of the night waking up outlying residents. A score of people were found bordering on unconsciousness.

Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, June 24.—It may transpire after all that Chairman Caldwell will not have very much trouble in setting things to rights in the Western Passenger Association. The demoralization of the territory association is not as bad as had been reported. This disturbance is chiefly in special excursion parties and therefore temporary. It is admitted, however, that the situation in regard to immigrant traffic is about as bad as could be, but it is intimated that this state of affairs had been brought about purposely in certain roads, with a view of forcing all the interested parties into an early agreement. All the roads have been doing a handsome business of late and a better spirit prevails than at any time for several months past.

Death Rather Than Exposure.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Mary Hardman, believed to be Mrs. Montgomery, of Springfield, Ky., killed herself by jumping from a four story window at the Galt House in this city this morning. Two weeks ago she registered at the hotel. Her conduct raised no suspicion until last night, when a man's voice was heard in her room at 2 o'clock in the morning. The hotel clerk found in her room L. Dolson, who is the lithographer for the Barlow Bros. Minstrel Co. Dolson was told to pay his bill in the morning and leave the house. The girl was ordered out of the house at once and the clerk returned to the office. Made frantic by the disclosure and the peremptory order to leave the house in the night the girl jumped from her window to the pavement. She died an hour later.

Parnell's Mother Returns.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Mrs. Della S. Parnell, mother of the late Charles S. Parnell, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Germanic. Mrs. Parnell, in speaking of the Irish people and her son, said: "A great many of the Irish people now believe that my son Charles was poisoned. There is no evidence that such is the case, but the belief is held by many. All feel very bad over his death, and now realize that he was working for their good. There is much feeling on the part of some of them against the priests, and they decline to have anything to do with them."

Bicycle Championship.

LONDON, June 25.—Arthur A. Zimmerman, American champion bicyclist, won the mile safety championship at Leeds to-day, beating Schofield, heretofore the champion, by five yards. Time, 3 minutes, 57 4-5 seconds. The five mile also was won by Zimmerman easily by 12 yards, beating the Irish champion Ducross and other notables. Time, 29 1-5.

There is no Humbug About the Rigby

waterproof garments. They are a sure protection in case of rain, and are useful as ordinary garments to be worn during the sunshine. They not only take the place of a rubber garment, without its disadvantages, but are comfortable garments made of elegant designs in tweeds and other cloths.

HAS YET SOME INFLUENCE.

Prince Bismarck not Altogether Dropped out of the Politics of Europe.

King Humbert Gives Assurance of His Adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

Fatal Landslide in Italy---Business Failures---Tupper and the Imperial Trade.

VIENNA, June 24.—Prince Bismarck will return to Friedrichsruhe with enhanced prestige. It has clearly been too hastily assumed that his influence with the German people is a thing of the past. His inspired statements, which were beginiug to be regarded as the grumbling of an ill-humored statesman, will now bear a different complexion. The dispatch also states that no sovereign ever had a more enthusiastic reception in the Austrian capitol.

Bismarck Welcomed at Munich.

MUNICH, June 24.—Prince Bismarck arrived early this morning, and met with a magnificent popular reception. Thousands of people assembled at the railway station, and the students were as conspicuous as at Vienna. The Prince looked bright and well pleased, and gave the impression that he was still far from being the decrepit old man some had described him. He recognized the welcome of the multitude with evident cordiality. No attempt was made by the police, as at Vienna, to interfere with the popular demonstration.

Tupper's Twaddle.

LONDON, June 23.—Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, spoke at the Empire Trade League conference to-day. He argued that the British Government should place a duty of five shillings per quarter on American grain, and that Canadian grain should be admitted free. The agents-general of the Australian colonies, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope spoke in favor of preferential duties on colonial products imported to Great Britain.

Italy and Germany.

LONDON, June 24.—A Daily News correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that in the conference between Signor Brin, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor Caprivi, not a single change was suggested in the relations between Italy and Germany. King Humbert left no doubt of his determination to adhere to the Triple Alliance, whereat the Germans are greatly gratified.

Heavy Failures.

LONDON, June 24.—In the bankruptcy court to-day H. M. Phillips, corn merchant, doing business in Seething Lane, was declared a bankrupt. Liabilities, £183,162; assets, £147,970.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24.—The P. Wilson Sons Company, manufacturers of saddlery, hardware, etc., at Sixth and Carr streets, assigned to-day; assets and liabilities about $75,000.

Fatal Landslide in Italy.

ROME, June 24.—Five persons are believed to have perished and 20 are known to be injured by a landslide on the railway near Monte Sasso. Several houses were buried by the landslide and five of the inmates are missing. People are busily engaged in digging for the missing, and a large multitude is gathered at the scene.

THE BISLEY TEAM SAILS.

Horrible Accident in a Montreal Sewer—The Electric Railway.

MONTREAL, June 24.—Twenty men sail from Canada to-night to take part in the shooting matches at Bisley. Lieut.-Col. Massey in command. Major Macdonald, of Toronto, is second in command. The sharpshooters will go on board the Parisian to-night, and will be on their way at daylight to-morrow.

The electric railway franchise has not yet been given out. There are several competitors in the field, including an American syndicate, who have offered the best terms to the city and are likely to get the contract.

Two men were killed yesterday while blasting stone in a suburb of this city. The drill gang noticed that a large block of rock remained unmoved by the previous blast, and a man named Bernard held a wedge in the crevice of the rock while another, Paquette, drove it home with a sledge hammer. At the second blow an explosion occurred, right in the centre of the sewer. A terrible scene followed. Paquette was almost disembowelled and hurled across the pit, and Bernard was thrown up 25 feet in the road, both arms broken and a piece of rock embedded in his chest. They both died in a few minutes after the explosion. Two of the other laborers were severely hurt.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Gladstone's Manifesto—Unionist Meetings—Mr. Blake's Position.

LONDON, June 23.—Mr. Gladstone sent out to-day his election manifesto in the form of an address to the electors of Midlothian. It is undoubtedly the ablest political paper that has come from "the grand old man's" hands in many years. In it he discusses at some length the Irish question, touches upon the minor issues of the campaign, and closes with a pathetic allusion to the probability that before the opening of another campaign he will be in his grave. Ireland was, he says, never so loyal to the crown, never so closely attached to Great Britain, never so united in herself as in the years following 1782, when she enjoyed self-government and until discord was started after 1795 by the wicked machinations of her English enemies. For a generation after the union, Ireland had slept the sleep of physical misery and political servitude. The reform victories of 1829 and 1832 had given her consciousness and voice. Thereafter her heavy grievances and her battling inspirations formed the great standing burden of the British Parliament and had been the principal impediment of its work. In the bye-elections it had been shown, in recent years, that the people of Great Britain recognized the irresistible claim which Ireland made upon their sense of justice. Ireland was calm and peaceful to-day because she relied upon the British electorate to relieve her of her sufferings and burdens. This patience under wrongs was a happy omen. Reciprocal affection undoubtedly would follow the frank concession of self-government to the afflicted country. Home Rule, sheltered by Imperial supremacy, should be granted and enjoined, and Ireland would then be at lasting peace. Calm reasoning would soon bring Ulster back to its senses, and to brotherhood with the rest of Ireland—to the brotherhood which existed before the Union. Mr. Gladstone then criticises recent English legislation and attempts at legislation on the part of the Government, incidentally describing Liberal Unionists as "dissentiented ex-Liberals." He admits the importance of the labor question, and approves of reforms in electoral registration as well as the payment of members of the House of Commons, so that labor members may have the means of supporting themselves and their families. The manifesto closes with these words: "In the 60th year of my public life I necessarily feel that this is the last general election at which I can expect to solicit your suffrages. Only a small special share can belong to me in the work which I have sketched. I am sincerely grateful for your past confidence, and I humbly trust that I have done nothing to forfeit it. Even now, closely circumscribed as is the space before me, I trust I shall still be permitted, through the Almighty's bounty, to render for a while to you my imperfect but devoted services."

DUBLIN, June 23.—The Unionists of Leinster, Munster and Connaught held a convention to-day in Leinster Hall. The hall was crowded. Many Irish peers were present, and the Earl of Fingal presided. A letter from the Duke of Devonshire excited great enthusiasm. It exhorted the Irish Unionists to unswerving allegiance to the undivided empire, and to persistent opposition to all attempts to abandon them to the caprices of an Irish Parliament. The Earl of Fingal promised that his fellow Catholic Unionists would support the Protestant Unionists in their unwavering opposition to separation. The convention hall was decorated with flags and bunting, and pictures of Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and other Unionists statesmen.

LONDON, June 23.—A crowded Unionist meeting was held last evening to support the appeal of the Protestants of Ulster to England. Many titled and prominent persons were present. Sir George Chubb acted as president. The Duke of Argyle delivered a speech, in which he declared that it was a slanderous falsehood to say that the people of Ulster were aiming at religious ascendancy. They were, he said, struggling against the the ascendancy of the village ruffian. A resolution recommending the appeal of Ulster to the attention of the British electors was unanimously carried.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The Witness' New York correspondent waited upon John Redmond, leader of the Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalists yesterday, and requested his opinion on the subject of Hon. Mr. Blake's going to the Irish Nationalist party as leader of the anti-Parnellite section. Mr. Redmond declined altogether to be interviewed on the subject. "I have no news whatever on the matter," said Redmond. The correspondent adds that the American friends who were with Redmond at the moment were utterly opposed to the idea of a Canadian becoming a Nationalist leader, or even apparently being given an Irish seat. Prejudice against Canada seems to be their only motive, as they expressed no reason.

Joseph Chamberlain's Brother.

LONDON, June 24.—A sensation has been caused in Parliamentary circles by the discovery that Richard Chamberlain, Unionist M.P. for West Islington, has been acting as chairman of a select committee of the House of Commons, in a matter in which he has a direct personal interest. Richard Chamberlain is one of Joseph Chamberlain's two brothers, and is four years younger than Joseph. He is an earnest opponent of Home Rule, while at the same time claiming to be a Liberal in politics. The Hull Docks scheme has excited a great deal of controversy between opposing interests, and a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the merits of the scheme and of the opposition to it. Richard Chamberlain was made chairman, and, in accord with Parliamentary regulation, made an affidavit when he joined the committee that he had no interest in the subject to be considered. It has now been discovered that he is largely interested in the North Eastern Railway, which is the most influential opponent of the scheme. The promoters of the scheme having ascertained this fact, drew attention to it to-day. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon withdrew from the committee, after consulting the Speaker of the House. The promoters declined under the circumstances to proceed with the hearing and a deadlock followed. At length the remaining members of the committee voted to throw out the bill providing for the Hull Docks scheme. The disappointed promoters hint at a rigorous inquiry.

The Mattie Dwyer's Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Six of the crew of the sealer Mattie T. Dwyer came home on the steamer China today. It will be remembered that some time ago the story was told of the loss of the six men from the vessel. They left in two boats and a heavy fog coming up, they lost the Dwyer and never returned to her. After drifting about for a number of days in Japanese waters they finally made a landing at some distant point on the Japan coast. They were cared for and sent to Yokohama, and the U. S. consul had them take passage on the China. The names of the men are Wm. Peterson, Peter Hammel, Gus Miller, J. Godfrey, John Cruse and W. Frey. The men experienced considerable hardship and had very little food left when shore was reached.

A Great Banking Company.

LONDON, June 25.—Coutts & Co., bankers, of 52 Strand, propose to register as an unlimited banking company with capital of six hundred thousand pounds, in stock, and a reserve of four hundred thousand pounds.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PASSENGERS CRUSHED.

A Fatal Collision of Trains on the Pennsylvania Railway Near Harrisburg.

Nine People Killed—Bodies Mangled Beyond all Chance of Recognition.

The Disaster Attributed to the Delivery of Misleading Train Orders.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 25.—The most fearful wreck which ever occurred in this city took place this morning. The first section of the Western express, due here soon after midnight, which was very late, was flagged below the city. The second section came thundering along at the rate of 45 miles per hour and dashed into the first section, killing nine and injuring some 70. The following are identified among the dead: Richard Adams, Harrisburg; Kate Gingerich, Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. Hegbriar, Uriah; Daniel Mason, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. Dr. Decostra Pomorine, Philadelphia; John Raymond, Harrisburg; E. M. Witlock, Cleveland. Injured: J. Aikins, baggagemaster, Philadelphia; Morey Anderson, Jersey City Heights; George Burnett, Trenton, N.J.; Miss Carsteller, Icksburg, Pa.; Fred Colberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. T. Eastweek, East Liberty; J. A. Bluck, Palmyra, N.J.; W. B. Parsons, New York; Perry Lands, Philadelphia; Professor Smith, Baltimore; W. H. Woodward, porter of the sleeping car. The cars were piled in confusion over all the track. The Westinghouse private car was attached to the first section and was upturned and totally demolished.

The screams of the wounded could be heard squares away and one of the most heartrending scenes took place. Before the debris could be moved several persons died in the wreck. Deluging rain was pouring down, causing those who were injured to suffer intense pain. The engine of the second section telescoped several cars of the first section. A crowd soon gathered and an ambulance carried the wounded to the city hospital, numbering up to this time seventy men, women and children. Several of the injured went to various houses in the vicinity, and it is impossible to ascertain the names of all who are missing. The city hospital is a mass of maimed this morning. The cause of the accident is not exactly known, but there seems to have been a mistake in the reading of the signals. Hungarians who lived in the vicinity of accident were busy robbing the dead but were arrested and locked up. An immense crowd gathered at the scene and the entire police force have been called out to preserve order. Several undertakers are busy, and wrecking crews have been at work carrying away the debris. Richard Adams, who is among the killed, is a furniture dealer of this city. He had gone to Philadelphia with his wife, who remained in that city. The railroad officials are seemingly paralyzed by the extent of the disaster, which is by far the worst the road has known in many years. They decline to make any statement whatever, but are giving the wounded every attention possible. W. H. Woodard, the porter of the Westinghouse car, who was the only one in the car hurt said: "We had not the slightest warning. Almost everyone was in bed. Mr. Westinghouse had told me he was going to retire when the crash came. How anyone escaped injury is a mystery."

One young woman, elegantly attired and probably 18 years of age, was pinned to the track by a truck of one of the cars resting on her body. Her head had been severed from her body. It was over an hour before the body could be removed. She had on her person a gold watch and considerable money. The bodies of five persons were conveyed to Union depot in a baggage car and afterwards transferred to the dead house to await identification. Each section of the train was made up of seven coaches. The city is filled with wounded and 13 have already died, and several more are lying between life and death.

Among the injured are:—Mrs. Whitlan, of Pittsburg, slight bruises; Uriah Heebner, or Heebrie; F. M. C. Fly, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. J. Coue, Jersey City; F. W. Farthing, Buffalo; a man named Mason, Clear Spring, Md, will die. The operator at Steelton is alleged to be responsible for the accident, in having given Engineer Kelly the wrong signal. A sharp curve at Dock street made the disaster more serious. The mangled bodies were in several instances unrecognizable. One car had to be hacked up to recover the body of a woman, whose head was crushed to a shapeless mass.

THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

Balfour Issues His Manifesto to the Electors —Comments on Gladstone's Address.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Balfour's election address was given out to-day. It claims practically everything in sight. It calls for a warm and ungrudging endorsement of the Government policy at home and abroad, denounces Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward that question, and promises many labor reforms—most notably old age pensions. The address, substantially, is as follows:—Through six eventful years the Unionist party has stood between the people and the manifold injustice, dangers and absurdities of any scheme of Home Rule. Every year's experience has freshly justified our hostility, while the ambiguous and hesitating modifications by which the Separatists have endeavored to soften the cruelties of their original proposals, seem to make Home Rule even more unjust and absurd. Criticism on a scheme which the authors have not placed clearly before us cannot be complete; but an Irish parliament, controlling an Irish executive parliament, and, so far as the security of the Loyalists is concerned, the promised supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, would be a sham Government; while the Dublin Parliament and Irish Westminster would produce intolerable consequences. Such a condition would be greatly unjust to England, and cruelly oppressive to the minority in Ireland. The characters of Irish politicans and their objects in view of their criminality and their methods, are matters of common knowledge, and to those men Mr. Gladstone proposes to hand the helpless minority. The Unionist has a different policy. He recognizes that as a community grows, it is necessary to modify its laws. "We claim," he says, "more beneficent legislation for this Parliament than for any previous Parliament in the settlement of local government in England, and its extension to Ireland." In conclusion, Mr. Balfour claims that the Unionists are the party from which the laboring man has received the most and may expect more. Their policy, he says, is to encourage thrift in whatever old age pension scheme they may introduce, and he promises the introduction in Parliament of such a scheme. Their policy is to improve the condition of the poor. In case the subject of the amendment of the Registration law comes up, he says, the redistribution of Parliamentary representation must first be considered.

LONDON, June 24.—The Standard, Tory organ, says: "There is hardly a passage in Mr. Gladstone's address to his constituents which can ruffle Unionist complacency. Many of the paragraphs are distinct with dignity and pathos, but these are not of combative complexion." The Times says: "The address is common-place both in manner and matter, and not the aggressive statement that was expected as a platform for the Separatists."

BADLY RECEIVED.

Joseph Chamberlain and Explorer Stanley Hooted on the Platform.

LONDON, June 24.—Joseph Chamberlain tried to address a meeting at Coventry, this evening, on the questions of the campaign. The meeting was disorderly beyond all precedent and several times was on the verge of riot. Mr. Chamberlain had uttered but a few sentences when a butcher rose and shouted, "Three cheers for Gladstone!" Cheers and hisses greeted this proposal. Mr. Chamberlain flushed angrily, and, raising his arm, stepped forward as if to address the disturbers. Nobody heard what he said, but the Radicals who had packed the back part of the hall began to hoot and jeer, and several fights were started. The police were called in, and after ten minutes restored order. Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded without interruption for about five minutes. A statement to the effect that the Gladstonians had no monopoly of liberalism was answered with cries of "Tarucoat" and "Traitor," and, in an instant, the meeting was again in an uproar. Mr. Chamberlain shouted angrily, but his voice was hardly audible. Somebody threw a cabbage head. It did not reach the platform, but fell in the crowd just in front of the speaker. Mr. Chamberlain turned and spoke a few words to the chairman and the latter told the officers in charge to eject all disorderly persons. The constables ejected 17 amid great confusion. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded. When he first began speaking of his friendship for the laboring man, pandemonium again broke loose and five men were thrown out by the police; after two more similar attempts, during which Mr. Chamberlain exhorted the constables to turn out the disturbers without ceremony or hesitation, he left the platform abruptly. He was completely exhausted by his efforts to be heard and the excitement of the occasion. He was assisted half fainting to a carriage. The police then cleared the hall.

Henry M. Stanley's first effort to capture the suffrages of the costermongers in North Lambeth was a failure. From the beginning to the end of the indoor meeting, which he proposed to address this evening, confusion was supreme. The rough and ready element, which is strong in the North Lambeth neighborhood, had complete control of the meeting, and despite the presence of Mrs. Stanley, did not hesitate to insult and abuse the speaker. Mr. Stanley's appearance on the platform was the signal for shuffling and suppressed groaning at the rear of the hall. When he was introduced there was a roar of laughter, mingled with yells. For the first ten minutes he was unable to make himself heard. For a short time Mr. Stanley maintained his complacency under the face of adverse comment, then he became embarrassed and began to lose his temper.

The disturbance increased with Mr. Stanley's confusion, until nothing could be heard except hooting and taunting. Stanley stopped talking and glared fiercely at the mob. Mrs. Stanley burst into tears, twice rose to her feet and then sank into her seat. Her evident distress had considerable effect upon the shouters, and they began to calm down. Before Mr. Stanley could resume his speech, she sprang to her feet and cried: "When all of you and I are dead and forgotten then the name of Stanley will live, revered and loved." These words were followed by a burst of laughter and cries of "shame!" The police ejected four men and constables were stationed around the hall. When order was partly restored, Mr. Stanley resumed his address. Despite further interruption, he said apparently all he had come to say. A vote of confidence was barely carried and the meeting closed in an uproar.

Preferred Stock.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court to-day dismissed the bill brought by David P. Kimball and others versus the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company and others. Plaintiffs are holders of shares of the first preferred stock of the defendant company and this suit is brought to restrain the directors of the company from issuing $50,000,000 bonds, secured by mortgage of all its property, no provision being made in the mortgage for priority of plaintiffs' shares. The court says the plaintiffs necessarily must be referred to the courts of Missouri, to compel the defendants to respect their rights.

In Honor of Edward Blake.

QUEBEC, June 25.—The Irishmen of Quebec and other admirers of Hon. Edward Blake have determined to hold a demonstration here to morrow on the occasion of his departure for England.

London Bankers Fail.

LONDON, June 23.—G. Baker & Co., bankers have failed with liabilities amounting to $3,250,000.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental, but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.

Late [illegible] R.C. Office and residence No. 364 Douglas street, (Mr. Milne's old residence). May 19-d&w-tf

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, July 1, 1892.

"NOT WORTH NOTICING."

"As to the organ's general remarks against the Department of Education, they are really not worth noticing. They are an old, old story, and seem to be repeated more from the force of habit than with the expectation that they will have any effect on the public mind."

This is the way in which the Colonist elects to meet the TIMES' charge of vexatious treatment of the Victoria High School by the Education Department. When an indictment is quite unanswerable otherwise it is always in order to meet it with the vague assertion that there is nothing in it, that it is "really not worth noticing." The Colonist is not the first to employ this rather stale device. As to whether the TIMES' charges are worth noticing, the people of Victoria, who are presumably anxious to maintain the efficiency of their schools, will be able to form their own conclusions. Briefly put, our charge is that the Department, by its unwarrantable meddling, has caused three changes of principals in the High School within the year, and we confidently leave it to the judgment of the ratepayers whether this is a charge "worth noticing" or not. There are not many people to be found who will deny that such frequent changing of teachers is injurious to the school; even those only slightly acquainted with school affairs can appreciate its bad effects.

It was open to the Colonist to argue that the Department was not responsible for the frequent changes, and the fact that it made no attempt in that direction is good evidence that the task was too great for it to face. The Department is responsible, though it must be admitted that the trustees who played into its hands have also their share of responsibility. The facts of the case are exceedingly plain, and every reader can appreciate their learning. In the first place the school was left without a principal through the malicious persecution of Mr. McLeod by the Superintendent and the Department. Owing to the very abrupt cancellation of that gentleman's certificate the Board was unable to engage a permanent teacher in his place at the beginning of the year, and one had to be temporarily employed, necessitating a second change just about the time when the pupils should have been well entered upon the work of the term. Were there nothing worse to be shown, these facts would by themselves constitute an indictment which the Department could not very well meet except by the Colonist's pooh-pooh method.

The further shilly-shallying indulged in by the Department and the majority of the trustees makes the case very much worse. As we have shown most conclusively, Mr. Burns gave up his position in the East and started for Victoria with the assurance of an appointment here, and that appointment must have been either the principalship of the Victoria High School or the second inspectorship, the position which he now assumes. If he received any assurance of the former appointment it must have been from some person or persons who had no right to give it, for the Board had actually chosen another teacher at the time when Mr. Burns left St. Catherines. But it has been more or less vaguely stated that he did not come here with the principalship in view, and we are therefore left to the conclusion that he came at the instance of the Government to take the inspectorship. Why he did not assume that position at once is probably known only to himself, to the Department, and to those members of the Board of Trustees who are in the Department's confidence. The fact remains that the Victoria High School was used as a warming-pan for the benefit of Mr. Burns and the Department, to the detriment of the school and against the citizens' interests. It is no wonder that those responsible for this offence desire that little should be said of it. Neither is it strange that the Colonist attempts to offer no defence on their behalf; for it knows very well that no defence is possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Oliver Mowat has found it necessary in his fight with the Ontario annexationists to decapitate a County Crown Attorney on account of his connection with that movement. The fact that an official of this rank was a prominent annexationist, and the Premier's conclusion that it was necessary to suppress him, would seem to indicate that the movement in Ontario is not quite so insignificant as some people represent it. Whatever force the movement has is given to it by the results of Conservative rule at Ottawa. The more Tory government we have, the more annexationism will grow.

If Henry M. Stanley could only get permission to use on those Lambeth electors the same arguments which he found effectual with the denizens of the African wilds, he might have some hope of winning the election contest. Unfortunately, repeating rifles and Maxim-guns are barred out in political fights, even in "Darkest England." It seems very likely that the rough-and-ready voters of Lambeth show hostility to Stanley largely because they feel that he is attempting to gain a seat in Parliament by trading on his name as an explorer. The London "coster" is notoriously quick at detecting shams, and Stanley as a candidate for the House of Commons is undoubtedly very much of a sham.

Mr. Frank Barnard, the representative of Cariboo in the House of Commons, has arrived home from Ottawa. Parliament is still in session, but Mr. Barnard possibly thought that he had as good a right to "play truant" as Col. Prior. Boys always excuse themselves in that way. Mr. Barnard has as an excuse for abandoning his post the action of the Government in gerrymandbring his constituency out of existence. Cariboo will be, under the villainous gerrymander act, wiped off the map, and when the next election takes place there will be no Cariboo and no Mr. Barnard, M.P. He has a right to feel sore, and so feeling it is his privilege to protest in the only way that he feels certain will not embarrass the Government.

The people of Kamloops and those residing on the west side of the North Thompson river, strongly insist on the necessity of a bridge across that river. Access to the east side of the North Thompson valley is afforded by the bridge across the South Thompson, but that district lying west of the northern branch is hard to reach at certain periods of the year. Mr. Alex. McLean in a letter to the Sentinel states that he and others have been obliged to drive bands of horses all the way round by Savona, a distance of 52 miles, in order to reach a point less than two miles distant. As the western side of the North Thompson valley is a good country for settlement, it would seem wise to make it more readily accessible. The Government enters into many expenditures which are much less to be commended than one that would effect this purpose.

Mr. J. W. Mackay, Indian agent and fisheries overseer for Yale district, when questioned by the Vernon News, about the fish-traps placed at the mouth of the creeks by the Indians, said he had given orders to have them removed entirely for this season, and would see that next year they did not wholly obstruct the streams as in the past. Mr. Mackay stated that the fisheries regulations in general were not suited to the interior of B. C., where different close seasons should be made for the principal rivers and their tributaries; instancing the different seasons of the run in the Thompson (a Fraser affluent) and the Okanagan (a tributary of the Columbia). He was also of the opinion that the act should be changed regarding the close season for different species of fish, naming among others the Quinnat (*salmo ferox*, formerly called Chinook salmon), which runs up the Columbia river tributaries at all seasons of the year. The fact is that fishery regulations for this province are drawn up at Ottawa on a cut-and-dried system without paying any regard to local conditions. The Department is in control of such men as Commissioner Wilmot.

The Mail says: "One of the reasons the railways are not likely to give the public an all round two cent rate is that a lot of people travel without paying anything. Canadian legislators are chief among the offenders in this respect, unless they have changed their habits lately. Some time ago the Ottawa Journal charged that members of Parliament travelled on railway passes, and that they also collected mileage from the country. The Journal paused for a reply, but no reply was made. If the railways are to give a cheaper rate to the public, as one member suggests, the first step in that direction will be for Canadian legislators to buy their tickets like other people. They can offer nothing for the privilege of free transportation except that which it is unlawful to give for a consideration, and the railways do not bestow their favors without expecting some return." Of course none of the British Columbia members ride free to and from Ottawa and then collect mileage from the treasury. That peculiar method of making money would never commend itself to a man from the Pacific Province; it smacks too much of eastern sharp practice.

Colwood School.

The closing examination of the Colwood school, Duncan Ross, teacher, took place on Friday morning. In the afternoon a picnic was held at Langford Plains. The following is the honor roll:—Proficiency, Harry Atkins; regularity and punctuality, Hugh W. McKenzie; deportment, Henry Priggis.

To gain the public confidence is essential to business success, and it can only be gained by a steady course of faithful dealing with them. It is by this course that Messrs. Tuckett & Son have secured the great success of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. This confidence is not only a source of business to the firm, but also a source of economy which the consumers get the benefit of. The merchant never loses a moment of time in examining the quality of the tobacco. The name fixes the quality as absolutely as the mint stamp fixes the value of the guinea. It is not even necessary for the commercial traveller's trunk to be burdened with a sample of "Myrtle Navy." All his customers know what is it, and know in an instant when it has been supplied. There is no room for any dispute about it. No waste of time or postage in writing complaints about it. These may look like trifles to the uninitiated, but they save money, and enable merchants to perform the work of distribution at the smallest possible cost. They are part of the reasons why the finest quality of tobacco grown can be sold at so cheap a price.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Asthma —Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

How British Columbia's Interests Are Sold Out by Her So-called Representatives.

Sir John Thompson's Refusal of Railway Legislation Meekly Agreed To.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Time and again I have called attention in this correspondence to the fact that the representatives from British Columbia in Parliament have been altogether too devoted to the political advancement of the Dominion Government to be able to further the best interests of their own province. To accuse men of being Copperheads is not a light charge. TIMES readers must admit that on every occasion I have accused the representatives from British Columbia of giving too servile a support to the Ottawa administration to be able to demand attention to the grievances from which their own province suffers. I have quoted from the book. It is a disagreeable task for newspaper men to have to point out the short-comings of public men, but the interests of the people ought to overshadow these personal considerations. It is always more pleasant to speak well of men than otherwise. But coming to the point, no one will deny that in the case of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, and again in the more recent case of the British Columbia Southern Railway, the representation from British Columbia showed a devotion to the coat tails of Sir John Thompson, which I can safely say, was never before exhibited in the Canadian Parliament.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

In the early part of the session the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway bill was duly introduced in Parliament, read a first time and referred to the committee on railways. Each time it was reached the Government asked that it should stand. This was agreed to. The press of all shades of political thought pointed out that the Canadian Pacific railway would prefer not to see the road built, and consequently were inducing the Government to oppose it. No one could object to the Canadian Pacific doing so. They had a perfect right to make such objections. But to be able to secure them the company would have to be stronger than Parliament. A contest of this kind would be disastrous to the company and the Government as far as gaining their point was concerned. There was no argument or right or justice on their side to prevent the granting of such charters. But the old plan was resorted to, and that was to influence those in charge of the legislation and at the same time keep down the opposition of all the representatives from that section of the country. Now, Sir John Thompson calculated the matter, no doubt, in this way: "In the first place we can rely upon the solid Tory vote of British Columbia. Don't they boast of their unswerving devotion to everything I have presented to the House, good or bad, and have they ever yet made wry faces over swallowing it? They have supported me in refusing to expose boodlers as well as in gerrymanders, and I can rely upon their refusing railway accommodation to the Kootenay district, which is not nearly so iniquitous, since only a small section of the Dominion is affected. Is it not a fact that British Columbia representatives are never calculated upon in a division, since they are always with us? Their first boast when they reach Ottawa is that they are Tory at all hazards. Why some of them won't wait till they reach here; they wire that they will follow the Government, and they have done so in all the zig-zag directions it has taken." After making these calculations the Minister of Justice would come to the conclusion that it was best not to take them into his confidence as to what he intended doing with the bill. Following the "That'll do" principle he said "Let it stand." When the end of the session was near they would know all about it. There was no opposition to his programme so far, and the other half of the difficulty would be easily accomplished. So it was. A few words from Sir John Thompson and the policy of the Government was explained. It was no policy at all, but it was good enough for British Columbia. It was simply that the Government desired this company to wait another year. But

BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL STAND ANYTHING.

Mr. Mara, who had charge of the bill, spoke in its behalf, and so did Mr. Barnard. They explained the necessity of the road and so forth in a very pleasant way, but did they press it to a vote? Oh, no. Hon. Mr. Mills and Mr. Davies called the attention of the Minister of Justice to the fact that the settlers ought to be deserving of some consideration as well as the Canadian Pacific, but as both of them afterwards said there was no use of them fighting over the matter since they were perfectly satisfied that it would never go to a vote. It was a perfect farce and it would have been far better for the Province if the bill had never been introduced at all. It was a humiliating spectacle that the Province was made to present. Its representatives said by their silence that they were willing to accept a refusal from the Government of what every other Province in the Dominion now has. Even Mr. Mara was forced to admit that the treatment which was meted out to British Columbia was such as was not even suggested for other provinces. In other provinces there is no embargo against Canadian railways running to the boundary. In Manitoba there existed the Canadian Pacific railway monopoly, but it has been abolished for years now. And how was it abolished? There was one free and independent member around whom the Government could throw no lasso in the House from that province in Parliament. He was not gifted with the tongue of eloquence. But he was a practical man, who saw the effects of a railway monopoly, and who set about to remove it with an honesty of purpose and an earnest endeavor which always succeed. In season and out of season he took occasion to lay the grievances of the province before Parliament. He stood alone from the prairie province, for the only one who was elected to his side of the House from that province had been captured by the Government. Finally the monopoly had to go, and Bob Watson, who fought it in the face of such odds, was tendered a banquet in Winnipeg by both political parties for the services he rendered the province. That is what I would call promotion by merit. But there is another kind of promotion, and it is safe to say that Mr. Mara stands nearer the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia today than he did before the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway bill was introduced. That is the kind of merit which Sir John Thompson recognizes. The readiness of Mr. Shakespeare in talking loudly against Chinese immigration and always withdrawing his resolutions lest they should embarrass the administration did not deter him from getting the postmastership of the city of Victoria. Mr. Reid would not have the honor of writing Senator after his name to-day if he had annoyed the Government by insisting that British Columbia's interests ought to be attended to. The fate of Mr. Baker, ex-M.P. for Victoria, will satisfy any doubting Thomas on this point. Mr. Barnard was to play the deuce with the Government for legislating him out of the House, but he has gone away. The fate of Mr. Baker was before him. Col. Prior threatened to resign because Sir John Macdonald was not acceding to the requests of the City of Victoria. Is Sir John Thompson doing any better? The Colonel has gone home, and while your city, which looks out calmly and serenely on the Straits of San Juan, lacks its vote in the House, it will lose nothing on that account. Mr. Earle will continue voting with the Government so as to sustain them in power, which is the only mission, to all appearance, which British Columbia members endeavor to accomplish.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOUTHERN.

Mr. Davis, of Alberta, had charge of the British Columbia Southern Railway bill, which was to run through the Crow's Nest Pass. As I wired the TIMES, it was withdrawn without a word being said about it. He told me that Col. Baker, M.P.P., and Colonel Prior, M.P., who were promoting the scheme, had wired their solicitor here to have it withdrawn because there was no use of presenting it, seeing the course the Government pursued with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway. He could not understand what they meant by it. "We could," he said, "have got the charter through the Crow's Nest Pass, although we might not have got more this year, and why they would not take it is something I can't understand. I would have taken that, as the question of connecting with lines running to the boundary is only a question of time. The Government cannot long withhold from that province what every other province now has." That is Mr. Davis' opinion of the matter. SLABTOWN.

THE BISHOP AND HIS SYNOD.

TO THE EDITOR:—It would seem that you are disposed to temper the ardor of your correspondents pro and con in the matter of the defeat of the Canon for the election of a coadjutor to the venerable Diocesan, who has so long and ably presided over this Anglican branch of our mother church in this country, and in regard to the election of his successor, which may either be by the translation of another Bishop desirous of change, or following more closely our present Canon, by nominating one in priest's orders only, to be consecrated to the higher office, either at home or in this province. You wisely counsel moderation and forbearance, by which alone, if not a crisis, yet a protracted, and more than likely angry, recriminating debate on the point of nomination, and a long interregnum ban be averted.

If the laity, like one of your correspondents, leaves a body to shake their money-bags at those clergy who require help, stalk grandly about holding the purse strings," the election might be indefinitely postponed. "What is it we want in a bishop for his high and dignified," asks a clever correspondent anent the filling of the Quebec vacancy, which diocese, like as we soon shall be, are in the throes of an Episcopal election, "It matters not where he comes from. A man of deep piety and humility, and at the same time fearless, courageous and manly, a man intellectually and morally above us; deeply learned, of great experience, tried and faithful to the infalible Word of God, and loyal to all that is truest and noble in the venerable past of the Church. A man to whom the clergy may always resort for advice in difficulties, sympathy in trials, consideration in sorrow, encouragement and enlightenment in doubt; in short, a man who will indeed be a father in God. May God grant us such a one." To this surely all respond a loud amen.

One of your correspondents, who no doubt prides himself on his Canadian origin, pointed to the dioceses east of us, in the hope of finding some occupant of a See who might be glad to exchange his hyperborean jurisdiction for the pleasant pastures and surroundings of Bishop's Close. Add to which a comfortable sure income of over $5000! The only possible candidates, however, likely to accept such a call—as having already indicated a wish to seek for fresh fields of employment—are those of Algoma and Qu'Appelle. The former is a pronounced Low Churchman, and the latter, though a practical man, is a known representative of extreme church doctrine and practice. He is, as all know, a scion of nobility to boot, and has a good deal of private means, which he would lavish on such work as suited his tastes.

Few will doubt, however, that the choice of the majority of both clergy and laity would be between either of these extremes and are sure to delegate to responsible officials in England the making choice of a fit person to fill that vacancy. CLERICUS.

The Synod of the Diocese of Huron appointed a committee last year to fully consider the scheme for the consolidation of the Anglican church in Canada. At a meeting of the Synod yesterday the committee reported favoring the scheme, and the report was adopted, with an amendment that the general Synod have the power to deal with matters affecting the general interests and welfare of the church, providing that any canons of a coercive character, involving penalties and disabilities, shall not be operative in any diocese having a Synod until accepted by such Synod.

The prorogation of the Quebec legislature is fixed for Friday.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

THE closing exercises of the Central School surpassed their former reputation. Both teachers and scholars sought to outvie their former efforts. As usual the girls bear off the honors easily. A girl heads the list of the High School, a girl carries off the much coveted Governor-General's medal, which, by the way, has not yet arrived. The last year's medal is also non-existent. Has Sir John Abbott stopped Lord Stanley's salary, or is the Governor-General retrenching before he bids us adieu? I wish he would still remember the bright girls and boys of Victoria and send along the medal as usual. It does look a bit mean.

The arrangement in the gymnasium was heartily appreciated by visitors, teachers and children. I hardly know which was brighter, the ladies' dresses, the children's happy faces or the lovely flowers and pleasant decorations. All contributed to the enjoyment no doubt. Rev. P. McF. Macleod combined reproof with gentle humor when he remarked that the "boys with their usual gallantry allowed the girls to carry off all the prizes." The boys loudly applauded the sentiment. It reminded me of the lacrosse match when the Victorian team cheered their conquerors, the Vancouverites, looking all the while as if they wished they need not, but must to save appearances.

One hotel keeper of the town is inconsolable. So, by the way, are his creditors and a few of his friends. A few days ago his wife departed—not this life—but for parts unknown, being dissatisfied with her husband's amorous tendencies. This so preyed on the unfortunate husband's mind, that in a moment of abstraction he mortgaged a cottage and lot *not his own*, omitted to pay the builder and local merchant, and was last seen inhaling the invigorating breezes of the Sound. Information of his whereabouts will be gladly received.

Fruit, especially strawberries, is very abundant; yet prices are very high. Why is this? Local fruit growers complain that it is too low. Yet a local factory purchased supplies of strawberries at 7½ cents per pound, and for the same article housekeepers are asked 12½ and 15 cents. This is too much margin for profit. I hear that eastern prices for the same article often range as low as 4 and 5 cents per pound, and we have the advantage of a longer season, and therefore cheaper production. Against this, however, must be placed dearer labor and higher taxation. But fruit canning will never become a great industry until prices are cheaper for fruit bottles, boxes, machinery and all the needful appliances for jam producing.

I have heard it suggested that a glass factory would pay here. Prices for this article are high, and a large local market is certain. Is there the needful raw material for producing? Geologists reply.

Generally speaking, tram car attendants are very obliging. The exception sometimes proves the rule. I witnessed an incident that suggests the exception. Two boys wished to get out at a certain point, but being the only passengers the motorneer refused to stop, evidently wishing to complete his journey on time. Only boys, don't you know!

Whatever is the corporation about in not providing Victoria with suitable appliances for sea-bathing? Visitors looking upon the map see that Victoria has splendid little coves and sheltered nooks, and upon arriving here are told there are no facilities for a sea bath. With miles of sea frontage, water as clear as crystal, bays that are absolutely free from tidal dangers and neither public spirit nor private enterprise provides the needful accommodation. I wonder that the Oak Bay Company have not sought to popularize their lands by making it a bathing resort. A breakwater roughly thrown across a portion of the bay would provide plenty of depth and raise the temperature of the water. A few compartments or small dressing rooms erected and an attendant to take the tolls, are all that is necessary to make this resort a very paradise for bathers.

I don't know whether it is the weather or unfulfilled expectations that caused quite suddenly the closing of a newly arrived firm of butchers. Local competitors are making somewhat merry over their disappearance, and jocularly ask who'll pay the piper now? and Quiz meekly bows his head in sad acquiescence.

Expectation and a quiet ripple of subdued happiness was to be seen on the streets to-day and yesterday. Have you heard the news? everybody asked. What news? The Canada Western is all right. Money put up, terms agreed to, and, says one sanguine real estate holder, I have put up my price on some lots 25 per cent.! The sober truth evidently is that a real effort is being made to complete the preliminaries, and wide-awake capitalists are trying to get the inside track of some real estate on the borders of the proposed railway. I heartily wish it were made penal to gamble in lands, as well as in lotteries, but this is dangerously near Single Tax notions, of which all good people should beware.

I feel much sympathy with Calvary Baptist church. I hear that Rev. J. E. Coombs, the popular pastor of the Baptist church, La-Conner, has been obliged to refuse their call. This appears to be the fifth disappointment they have sustained, and many of the good folks are thereby disheartened. A strong effort, hover, is to be made to induce him to reconsider his decision.

"The boys don't like it, nor do the teachers of the boys, either," said one irate teacher to me. Rev. P. F. McLeod ought to know the facts better before saying that the "boys with their usual gallantry allowed the girls to bear off all the honors." The fact is that while a girl is at the head of the High School and a girl obtained the silver medal, yet in all the other classes the boys are away ahead of the girls in their different grades.

Some months ago there was a great deal of talk of forming a Liberal club or association. Our Conservative friends practically utilize the government buildings, Provincial and Dominion, for consultation and concerted action, but the Opposition have neither organization or location. I wish the Attorney-General would donate a suite of rooms in his new block for the purpose. With such an organization and location we would make it interesting for the next Dominion and Provincial elections.

I think it is a pity that the Y.M.C.A. will lose both secretaries within so short a time of each other. Mr. F. W. Teague, a most efficient officer, left a few days ago; and Mr. J. Grimshaw is going to New Westminster. I suppose the latter gentleman will not leave for some weeks; yet I wish the Victoria directors had held him with a tighter grip. QUIZ.

NAKED FIJIANS.

Pacific Island Natives Who Retain Their Edenic Simplicity.

[Letter in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Though missionaries have been laboring for years on the Fiji Islands, and the large European settlement at Suva has served to spread civilized customs, yet there is one of these islands, never visited by travellers, where the natives still retain their pristine simplicity. On this island, Lambesse, an English company has just secured 18,000 acres of land which is being cleared for a sugar plantation. Lambesse lies back of Suwa, and to reach it a ship has to sail through a very difficult pass of the great sea reef. The schooner Corsair, which took a load of lumber from here to the sugar company, has just returned and Captain William Colby tells some interesting stories of the Fijians.

"We found them," said he, "going around just as Adam and Eve did—stark naked. So far as we could see, neither sex felt the slightest shame. Our vessel was a great curiosity, and as she lay in the harbor hundreds of them came swimming and clambered all over her deck and rigging. They would always come in a party of a dozen or more and they would make a great splashing in order to scare away the sharks. These monsters will attack one man, but they are frightened away by the noise of many. Most of the men have but one wife, though the chiefs sometimes have more. The women are chaste. When they swarmed up the side of the vessel the sailors were much amused, but if any one attempted the slightest liberty with a woman she would jump over the rail and swim ashore.

"One day the Queen and a dozen of her court ladies swam out to us. She differed from them only in that she won about her waist a girdle with a small apron woven of some sort of fibre. I offered a pound of tobacco for it, and without the slightest hesitation she took it off and gave it to me.

"The natives are very fond of tobacco, and pay in that form is about the only thing that will induce them to work. There is no need of clothing, and if they will open their mouths food will fall in. At first I was very conscientious about giving full pounds of tobacco, but when my supply ran short I began giving two pigs for a pound. I was surprised that no objection was made to the short weight, until I found that the missionaries give only one plug for a pound.

"The missionaries have not produced any deep effect, though the natives are very pious and go to church several times a day. Church dues are collected not in money, but in produce, and the church is known in the native tongue by the material in which the revenues are paid. Thus, the English church is the cocoanut meat church; the Presbyterans have the cocoanut oil church, and the catholics the dried shell-fish church.

"The islanders are extremely fond of drink, and when we visited the King we saw how their liquor is made. The Queen called in a dozen young women, who sat down around a vat and began chewing a certain kind of root. As fast as they chewed it up they spit it into this vat. To this pulpy stuff water is added. After fermentation has taken place this solid part is skimmed out, leaving the liquor. I was not anxious to taste stuff made in this way, but I had to for fear of offending the royal family."

The following were the results of Saturday's matches: Eighteen of Victoria C.C., 72; first eleven, 54; Albions, 78 and 89, Dockyard, 36; Choir boys, 15; second Albions, 88; C Battery, 112; Cridge college, 92.

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MONTREAL.

BOUND FOR RUSSIA.

DR. TALMAGE IS ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.

He Dictates a Sermon on the Text, "For the Time of My Departure Is at Hand"—Significance of the Word "Departure."

BROOKLYN, June 19.—Rev. Dr. Talmage is now on the Atlantic, having sailed from New York on the 15th inst. for Liverpool for a preaching tour in England, Scotland, Ireland and Sweden. Before visiting Sweden Dr. Talmage will go to Russia, there to witness the reception and distribution of the cargo of breadstuffs on board The Christian Herald relief steamship Lee, which sailed last week for St. Petersburg. Previous to his departure he dictated to his stenographer the following farewell sermon, to be read by the vast and widely scattered audiences whom it is his weekly privilege to address through the medium of the newspaper press. He took his text from II Timothy iv, 6, "The time of my departure is at hand."

Departure! That is a word used only twice in all the Bible. But it is a word often used in the courtroom, and means the desertion of one course of pleading for another. It is used in navigation to describe the distance between two meridians passing through the extremities of a course. It is a word I have recently heard applied to my departure from America to Europe for a preaching tour to last until September. In a smaller and less significant sense than that implied in the text I can say, "The time of my departure is at hand."

Through the printing press I address this sermon to my readers all the world over, and when they read it I will be in mid-ocean, and unless something new happens in my marine experiences I will be in no condition to preach. But how unimportant the word departure when applied to exchange of continents as when applied to exchange of worlds as when Paul wrote, "The time of my departure is at hand."

Now departure implies a starting place and a place of destination. When Paul left this world, what was the starting point? It was a scene of great physical distress. It was the Tullianum, the lower dungeon of the Mamertine prison, Rome, Italy. The top dungeon was bad enough, it having no means of ingress or egress but through an opening in the top. Through that the prisoner was lowered, and through that came all the food and air and light received. It was a terrible place, that upper dungeon, but the Tullianum was the lower dungeon, and that was still more wretched, the only light and the only air coming through the roof, and that roof the floor of the upper dungeon. That was Paul's last earthly residence.

I was in that lower dungeon in November, 1889. It is made of volcanic stone. I measured it, and from wall to wall it was fifteen feet. The highest roof was seven feet from the floor, and the lowest roof five feet seven inches. The opening in the roof through which Paul was let down was three feet wide. The dungeon has a seat of rock two and a half feet high and a shelf of rock four feet high. It was there that Paul spent his last days on earth, and it is there that I see him now, in the fearful dungeon, shivering, blue with cold, waiting for that old overcoat which he had sent for up to Troas, and which they had not yet sent down, notwithstanding he had written for it.

PAUL'S IMPRISONMENT.

If some skillful surgeon should go into that dungeon where Paul is incarcerated, we might find out what are the prospects of Paul's living through the rough imprisonment. In the first place he is an old man, only two years short of seventy. At that very time when he most needs the warmth, and the sunlight, and the fresh air, he is shut out from the sun. What are those scars on his ankles? Why, those were gotten when he was fast, his feet in the stocks. Every time he turned, the flesh on his ankles started. What are those scars on his back? You know he was whipped five times, each time getting thirty-nine strokes—one hundred and ninety-five bruises on the back (count them!) made by the Jews with rods of elm wood, each one of the one hundred and ninety-five strokes bringing the blood.

Look at Paul's face and look at his arms. Where did he get those bruises? I think it was when he was struggling ashore amid the shivered timbers of the shipwreck. I see a gash in Paul's side. Where did he get that? I think he got that in the tussle with highwaymen, for he had been in peril of robbers, and he had money of his own. He was a mechanic as well as an apostle, and I think the tents he made were as good as his sermons.

There is a wanness about Paul's looks. What makes that? I think a part of that came from the fact that he was for twenty-four hours on a plank in the Mediterranean sea, suffering terribly, before he was rescued, for he says positively, "I was a night and a day in the deep." Oh, worn out, emaciated old man! surely you must be melancholy; no constitution could endure this and be cheerful. But I press my way through the prison until I come up close to where he is, and by the faint light that streams through the opening I see on his face a supernatural joy, and I bow before him, and I say, "Aged man, how can you keep cheerful amid all this gloom?" His voice startles the darkness of the place as he cries out, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand."

Hark! What is that shuffling of feet in the upper dungeon? Why, Paul has an invitation to a banquet, and he is going to dine today with the king. Those shuffling feet are the feet of the executioners. They come and they cry down through the hole of the dungeon: "Hurry up, old man. Come, now; get yourself ready." Why, Paul was ready. He had nothing to pack up. He had no baggage to take. He had been ready a good while. I see him rising up, and straightening out his stiffened limbs, and pushing back his white hair from his crowded forehead, and see him looking up through the hole in the roof of the dungeon into the face of his executioners, and hear him say, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand."

Then they lift him out of the dungeon, and they start with him to the place of execution. They say: "Hurry along, old man, or you will feel the weight of our spear. Hurry along." "How far is it," says Paul, "we have to travel?" "Three miles." Three miles is a good way for an old man to travel after he has been whipped and crippled with maltreatment. But they soon get to the place of execution—Acquæ Salvia—and he is fastened to the pillar of martyrdom. It does not take any strength to tie him fast. He makes no resistance.

O Paul! why not now strike for your life? You have a great many friends here. With that withered hand just launch the thunderbolt of the people upon those infamous soldiers. No! Paul was not going to interfere with his own coronation. He was too glad to go. I see him looking up in the face of his executioner, and, as the grim official draws the sword, Paul calmly says, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." But I put my hand over my eyes. I want not to see that last struggle. One sharp, keen stroke, and Paul does go to the banquet, and Paul does dine with the king.

What a transition it was! From the malaria of Rome to the finest climate in all the universe—the zone of eternal beauty and health. His ashes were put in the catacombs of Rome, but in one moment the air of heaven bathed from his soul the last ache. From shipwreck, from dungeon, from the biting pain of the elmwood rods, from the sharp sword of the headsman, he goes into the most brilliant assemblage of heaven, a king among kings, multitudes of the sainthood rushing out and stretching forth hands of welcome, for I do really think that as on the right hand of God is Christ, so on the right hand of Christ is Paul, the second great in heaven.

HE CHANGED KINGS.

He changed kings likewise. Before the hour of death, and up to the last moment, he was under Nero, the thick necked, the cruel eyed, the filthy lipped, the sculptured features of that man bringing down to us to this very day the horrible possibilities of his nature—seated as he was amid pictured marbles of Egypt, under a roof adorned with mother-of-pearl, in a dining room which, by machinery, was kept whirling day and night with most bewitching magnificence, his horses standing in stalls of solid gold, and the grounds around his palace lighted at night by its victims, who had been bedaubed with tar and pitch and then set on fire to illumine the darkness.

That was Paul's king. But the next moment he goes into the realm of him whose reign is love, and whose courts are paved with love, and whose throne is set on pillars of love, and whose scepter is adorned with jewels of love, and whose palace is lighted with love, and whose lifetime is an eternity of love. When Paul was leaving so much on this side the pillar of martyrdom to gain so much on the other side, do you wonder at the cheerful valedictory of the text, "The time of my departure is at hand?"

Now, why cannot all the old people have the same holy glee as that aged man had? Charles I, when he was combing his head, found a gray hair, and he sent it to the queen as a great joke, but old age is really no joke at all. For the last forty years you have been dreading that which ought to have been an exhilaration. You say you most fear the struggle at the moment the soul and body part. But millions have endured that moment, and may not we as well? They got through with it and so can we.

Besides this, all medical men agree in saying that there is probably no struggle at the last moment—not so much pain as the prick of a pin, the seeming signs of distress being altogether involuntary. But you say, "It is the uncertainty of the future." Now, child of God, do not play the infidel. After God has filled the Bible till it can hold no more with stories of the good things ahead, better not talk about uncertainties.

But you say, "I cannot bear to think of parting from friends here." If you are old, you have more friends in heaven than here. Just take the census. Take some large sheet of paper and begin to record the names of those who have emigrated to the other shore; the companions of your school days, your early business associates, the friends of midlife and those who more recently went away. Can it be that they have been gone so long you do not care any more about them, and you do not want their society? Oh, no. There have been days when you have felt that you could not endure another moment away from their blessed companionship. They have gone. You say you would not like to bring them back to this world of trouble, even if you had the power. It would not do to trust you. God would not give you resurrection power.

Before tomorrow morning you would be rattling at the gates of the cemetery, crying to the departed: "Come back to the cradle where you slept! Come back to the hall where you used to play! Come back to the table where you used to sit!" And there would be a great burglary in heaven. No, no. God will not trust you with resurrection power, but he compromises the matter and says, "You cannot bring them where you are, but you can go where they are? They are more lovely now than ever. Were they beautiful here, they are more beautiful there.

A PLACE OF REJUVENATION.

Besides that, it is more healthy there for you than here, aged man; better climate there than these hot summers and cold winters and late springs; better hearing, better eyesight; more tonic in the air; more perfume in the bloom; more sweetness in the song. Do you not feel, aged man, sometimes as though you would like to get your arm and foot free? Do you not feel as though you would like to throw away spectacles and canes and crutches? Would you not like to feel the spring and elasticity and mirth of an eternal boyhood? Where the point at which you start from this world is old age, and the point to which you go is eternal juvenescence, aged man, clap your hands at the anticipation, and say, in perfect rapture of soul, "The time of my departure is at hand."

I remark again, all these ought to feel this joy of the text who have a holy curiosity to now what is beyond this earthly termini. And who has not any curiosity about it? Paul, I suppose, had the most satisfactory view of heaven; and he says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." It is like looking through a broken telescope. "Now we see through a glass darkly." Can you tell me anything about that heavenly place? You ask me a thousand questions about it that I cannot answer. I ask you a thousand questions about it that you cannot answer. And do you wonder that Paul was so glad when martyrdom gave him a chance to go over and make discoveries in that blessed country?

I hope some day, by the grace of God, to go over and see for myself; but not now. No well man, no prospered man, I think, wants to go now. But the time will come, I think, when I shall go over. I want to see what they do there, and I want to see how they do it. I do not want to be looking through the gates ajar forever. I want them to swing wide open. There are ten thousand things I want explained—about you, about myself, about the government of this world, about God, about everything.

We stand in a plain path of what we know, as in a minute come up against a high wall of what we do not know. I wonder how it looks over there. Somebody tells me it is like a paved city—paved with gold; and another man tells me it is like a fountain, and it is like a tree, and it is like a triumphal procession; and the next man I meet tells me it is all figurative. I really want to know, after the body is resurrected, what they wear and what they eat, and I have an immeasurable curiosity to know what it is, and how it is, and where it is.

Columbus risked his life to find this continent, and shall we shudder to go out on a voyage of discovery which shall reveal a vaster and more brilliant country? John Franklin risked his life to find a passage between icebergs, and shall we dread to find a passage to eternal summer? Men in Switzerland travel up the heights of the Matterhorn with alpenstock and guides and rockets and ropes and, getting half way up, stumble and fall down in a horrible massacre. They just wanted to say they had been on the tops of those high peaks. And shall we fear to go out for the ascent of the eternal hills which start a thousand miles beyond where stop the highest peaks of the Alps, when in that ascent there is no peril?

A man doomed to die stepped on the scaffold and said in joy, "Now, in ten minutes I will know the great secret." One minute after the vital function ceased the little child that died last night knew more than Jonathan Edwards, or St. Paul himself, before he died. Friends, the exit from this world, or death, if you please to call it, to the Christian is glorious explanation. It is sunburst. It is the opening of all the windows. It is shutting up the catechism of doubt and the unrolling of all the scrolls of positive and accurate information. Instead of standing at the foot of the ladder and looking up, it is standing at the top of the ladder and looking down. It is the last mystery taken out of botany and geology and astronomy and theology.

Oh, will it not be grand to have all questions answered? The perpetually recurring interrogation point changed for the mark of exclamation. All riddles solved. Who will fear to go out on that discovery when all the questions are to be decided which we have been discussing all our lives? Who shall not clap his hands in the anticipation of that blessed country, if it be no better than through holy curiosity crying, "The time of my departure is at hand?"

I remark again we ought to have the joy of the text, because, leaving this world, we move into the best society of the universe. You see a great crowd of people in some street, and you say: "Who is passing there? What general, what prince is going up there?" Well, I see a great throng in heaven. I say: "Who is the focus of all that admiration? Who is the center of that glittering company?" It is Jesus, the champion of all worlds, the favorite of all ages.

Do you know what is the first question the soul will ask when it comes through the gate of heaven? I think the first question will be, "Where is Jesus, the Saviour that pardoned my sin; that carried my sorrows; that fought my battles; that won my victories?" O radiant one! how I would like to see thee! thou of the manger, but without its humiliations; thou of the cross, but without its pangs; thou of the grave, but without its darkness.

TALK WITH JESUS.

The Bible intimates that we will talk with Jesus in heaven just as a brother talks with a brother. Now what will you ask him first? I do not know. I can think what I would ask Paul first if I saw him in heaven. I think I would like to hear him describe the storm that came upon the ship when there were two hundred and seventy-five souls on the vessel, Paul being the only man on board cool enough to describe the storm. There is a fascination about a ship and the sea that I never shall get over, and I think I would like to hear him talk about that first.

But when I meet my Lord Jesus Christ, of what shall I first delight to hear him speak? Now I think what it is. I shall first want to hear the tragedy of his last hours, and then Luke's account of the crucifixion, and Mark's account of the crucifixion, and John's account of the crucifixion will be nothing, while from the living lips of Christ the story shall be told of the gloom that fell, and the devils that arose, and the fact that upon his endurance depended the rescue of a race, and there was darkness in the sky, and there was darkness in the soul, and the pain became more sharp, and the burdens became more heavy, until the mob began to swim away from the dying vision of Christ, and the cursing of the mob came to his ears more faintly, and his hands were fastened to the horizontal piece of the cross, and his feet were fastened to the perpendicular piece of the cross, and his head fell forward in a swoon as he uttered the last moan and cried, "It is finished!" All heaven will stop to listen until the story is done, and every harp will be put down, and every lip closed, and all eyes fixed upon the divine narrator until the story is done; and then, at the tap of the baton, the eternal orchestra will rouse up; finger on string of harp, and lips to the mouth of trumpet, there shall roll forth the oratorio of the Messiah, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end!"

What he endured, oh, who can tell,
To save our souls from death and hell!

When there was between Paul and that magnificent Personage only the thinness of the sharp edge of the sword of the executioner, do you wonder that he wanted to go? O my Lord Jesus, let one wave of that glory roll over us! Hark! I hear the wedding bells of heaven ringing now. The marriage of the Lamb has come, and the bride hath made herself ready. And now for a little while goodby! I have no morbid feelings about the future. But if anything should happen that we never meet again in this world, let us meet where there are no partings. Our friendships have been delightful on earth, but they will be more delightful in heaven. And now I commend you to God and the word of his grace, which is able to build us up and give us an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

Where She Saw Rainbows.

A teacher in one of the schools was explaining the phenomenon of the rainbow to a class when a member of it, a girl of sixteen, asked if it was necessary always to have a body of water near to produce a rainbow. "I saw one on the Hudson once, and I have seen them over the little bay where we go summers, but I never saw one in New York," she exclaimed naively.

"Poor child," said the teacher, recounting the incident. "I told her the glories of the heavens and the beauties of the firmament did really hang over this wilderness of brick and mortar, though we got scant view of them."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Fishes Drowned in the Flood.

It is said that there is scarcely a living fish in any of the creeks and rivers in this and adjoining counties in consequence of the late rain, which worked down so much sediment from the black land that the water became so thick the fish could not breathe. Thousands are found on the banks and seen floating down the streams.—Cor. Galveston News.

THE STANDARD DISSAPPEARS.

The Steamer Maude Seturns From Cape Mudge Without Finding the Wreck.

Forty-Five Fathoms of Water Where the Little Steamer Went Down.

The steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, which left Cape Mudge last Friday morning to try and find the wrecked steamer Standard, returned to port last evening, having been unsuccessful in her search.

As soon as the Maude arrived at the Cape Mudge Indian village, Capt. Roberts obtained the services of the Indians who saw the Standard go down, and they accompanied the Maude to the spot where the missing steamer was last seen. A search was immediately instituted and the stream was sounded, the work being proceeded with for three hours. There was forty-five fathoms of water, and not a particle of the once staunch little steamer could be found, so the Maude landed the Indians and returned home.

The current off the cape is always running one way or the other very swiftly, so it is probable that the steamer has been carried some distance from the place where she went down. The only portion of her that was found was a piece of grating which the Indians had at the village.

The Indians told Captain Roberts that the steamer did not blow a whistle, so they did not know she was in distress until she went down. When they saw what had happened one canoe ventured out, but had to put back on account of the rough weather.

SUCCI'S FATE PREDICTED.

The Doctors All Said That the Renowned Faster Would go Insane.

The report cabled from London that Succi, the faster, had gone mad and had been placed in an asylum was not unexpected, says the New York World. That end was predicted for him by physicians when his wonderful powers of abstaining totally from food for long periods first attracted the attention of scientists the world over.

Everybody in New York remembers the interest taken in Signor Succi while he was fasting here in West Twenty-third street a year ago last winter. Although watched closely and on exhibition all the time, he lived 45 days on an empty stomach. He drank water, but not a bit of solid food passed his lips. His performance beat Tanner's by 120 hours.

Just before Succi came to America he had fasted in London, and before that he had given exhibitions of his extraordinary powers in Paris, Vienna, Florence, Brussels, and a number of other continental cities. In fact his London feat was the thirty-third in his strange record. He had been carefully studied by European specialists in physiology and science, and he was loaded down with medals, certificates and diplomas. Succi in appearance was thin and wasted, and after one of his long tasks looked more like a mummy than a man. He was a nervous little Italian, and his small, black restless eye gleamed in his shrivelled face like burning coals dropped on yellow parchment.

In an interview with Succi during his London fast he was asked how he came to think of fasting as a fine art. He answered that he found out his capacity of abstinence in 1879, when ill with fever on the African coast. He had been fasting for several days, and instead of losing strength "felt a new force wake within me." He always ascribed his success to a tremendous will force, which, increased by a sustained exertion of his mental faculties, created within him a power like hypnotism or galvanism. "My will is stronger than my body. There you have the whole secret," he would say.

A curious thing about Succi was the fact that while he was fasting, instead of lying supine and inactive like Tanner, Merlatta and others of that class, he was always the reverse. During his performance in Paris he climbed to the third platform of the Eiffel tower on the fifteenth day of his abstinence. And generally, during his fasting periods, he was able to fence, ride, swim and play billiards, as the mood took him. Succi was a very intelligent and accomplished man and a good traveler. Before he became a professional faster he was an African explorer, and fell in with Stanley once while hippopotamus hunting.

Succi is now in his fortieth year. He was born in the province of Flori, Italy. There is a popular story that while he was in Africa exploring he discovered a secret elixir from one of the tribes, which sustained him during his long fasts.

BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT.

Thos. Cole, of San Francisco, Says it is the Best and Cheapest.

When the great sewerage question has been satisfactorily disposed of by the City Council, by the completion of the system now in slow process of construction, it will be in order to consider what sort of pavement will be best for our principal business streets. Common macadam and gravel make excellent country roads, but for the capital city of the province they are a few miles out of place. Mr. Thos. Cole, of San Francisco, who came north on a pleasure trip, has given the results of his experience, which has been considerable, to a reporter.

In San Francisco, said he, they had a great many macadamized streets put down with broken red sandstone packed hard, but the grinding of vehicles made a fine dust on these streets which was taken up with every wind and blown in every direction. So thick was the dust that it was necessary to wash off the lawns and roses two or three times a day. The result is that all other kinds of pavement are being replaced with bitumen and basalt blocks. So great is the favor with which bitumen pavements is regarded that on the streets paved with it houses are in demand, while on others they can scarcely be rented because of the dust and unhealthfulness. Miles upon miles of bitumen are being laid in San Francisco. Some of it is good and some of it is bad. That is altogether according to the way it is laid. In the first place the quality of the rock must be first-class and there should be very little asphalt in it. You know there are several grades of bitumen and only the best should be used. Then it should have a good foundation. The city should appoint experienced men as inspectors and see that there is no jobbery, but that the work is done well.

On Van Ness Avenue, in San Francisco, 100 feet wide, one of the finest drives in the city, they are tearing up the macadam and putting down bitumen. On Golden Gate avenue, leading to the park, the bitumen pavement has been down nine years and has stood the racket with very little repairing. That is the beauty about bitumen. It is cheap to repair. All that is necessary is to put a little down and run a hot roller over it and it is repaired. In the five years that I owned the horse railway at Santa Cruz running down Pacific avenue, all the money expended for repairs to the bitumen pavement between the tracks you could put in your eye. We used Trails and the bitumen had no protection curb either.

I have seen the bitumen both on that avenue and on Golden Gate avenue subjected to the severest test. Great boilers and blocks of granite, loads weighing from ten to twenty tons, I have been hauled over Golden Gate avenue. All the heavy hauling is done on that avenue going out to Market street; the teamsters prefer it because it is easier hauling. Down at Santa Cruz I have six, eight and ten-horse teams hauling logs over it and it doesn't seem to affect it. In San Francisco the pavers carry great vats for boiling the bitumen around with them that weigh twenty tons each and these are hauled over the pavements without damage. Properly put down I don't think it ought to show the marks of wheels.

In San Francisco, by ordinance, all streets are being paved with bitumen now; no other kind may be put down except basalt blocks. These are put on streets where the very heavy and constant traffic is.

On Bush street, where I live, two years ago the street was macadamized and since then it has all been torn up and bitumen put down. The cost of water alone to keep the macadam packed down was greater than the cost of repairs for ten years. It is the same with wooden blocks. Bitumen will cost more but in ten years the taxpayer will save the cost of the bitumen pavement in repairs that would have to be made if wooden blocks were used. That is my experience with bitumen pavement.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

Hearty Good Wishes.

Mr. J. A. Hart, in the employ of Ferguson & Co., Winnipeg, and formerly of this city, has gone east to be married. The bride will be Miss Falconer, of Kingston.

Barclay Sound Quicksilver Mine.

Wm. Willis, manager of the Seachart cinnabar mine at Barclay Sound, is in the city, to attend a meetiug of the company to be held shortly. A second shaft has been started, and an extensive body of ore is in sight, the lead being fully 60 feet wide, permeated throughout with cinnabar.

The Cattle Market.

The city market yard is being put into condition for use as a cattle market. A fine strong fence has been erected along the north side, and a gang of men are now busy digging the excavations for drains. The yard when finished will afford ample accommodation for showing off stock to the best advantage and will be a boon to the cattle salesmen and buyers. The work will be completed in a few days.

$200,000 Mill for Alberni.

Messrs. Hammill & White, who own about 50,000 acres of choice timber limits around the lakes north of this city, have made a deposit of $3000 with the Government as a guarantee that they will construct a $200,000 sawmill at Alberni, and have it in operation by July, 1893. The same gentlemen also intend erecting a mill at Sydney in the event of the Victoria and Sydney railway being built. Both these gentlemen are well known business men, formerly of Ontario. Mr. White at one time occupied a seat in the Dominion Parliament for East Hastings.

James Bay Methodist Church.

Great progress is being made with the Methodist church under erection at the corner of Michigan and Menzies streets. The building is a frame one, of neat design and will accommodate the James Bay Methodists for some time to come. A very handsome Gothic window, which will be filled with cathedral glass, adorns the western end of the building. By the end of next week the force of carpenters now at work on it will have the structure completed externally. The fittings will be in accordance with the handsome exterior. This church will supply a long felt want in James Bay ward.

Made Him Hostile.

A man with blue spectacles, a linen duster coat and a sombrero of generous brim, and armed with an entomologist's scoop net, was seen in a field on the Saanich Road yesterday, chasing a butterfly as if his life depended on the capture of the fickle and elusive lepidoptera. Some of the rustics out there thought the man was mad and kept an earnest eye upon him from behind the hedges to see what he would do next. The butterfly escaped the net and winged its way gaily towards the golden west, and the entomologist sat down on a log and said something beginning with a great big D. This sounded so civilized and rational that the rustics let him go unmolested.

Home From Helena.

Grand Master G. Leiser, of the A.O. U.W., returned from Helena last evening, where he has been attending the Supreme Grand Lodge meeting. The estableshment of the B. C. Grand Lodge was endorsed at Helena, and the Supreme Master Workmen in his report went over the history of how it came about. On account of delays in getting to Helena, there was a little disagreeableness about the trip, but the delegates were well satisfied with what has been done. The next meeting will be in Toronto. The delegates were all presented with a souvenir in the shape of a solid silver watch charm with a handsome sapphire set in the centre. The other delegates will be home to-night.

What Can be Done in Victoria.

What it is possible for one man of an industrious and patient turn of mind to do, is evidenced in and around the home of Mr. Brocklehurst, on Hillside avenue. The whole is located on a good sized town lot, but it is a marvel of natural beauty in the way of fruit vegetables and flowers, not merely beautiful, but of the very finest varieties. There is a strawberry patch, 20x20 feet, that is the wonder of the distrsct, so plentiful and luscious is the fruit. For the last twenty days he has been gathering from this patch. But in a smaller bed adjoining is another patch of strawberries, the flavor and quality of which are simply perfect. Mr. Brocklehurst has a row of potatoes, the seed of which came from one potato. He says if he can only get a peel of a potatoe with an eye in it it is sufficient for him for seeding purposes. Then he has peas, tomatoes, currant and raspberries, and in fact almost every conceivable variety of garden produce, along with grapes and numerous kinds of flowers, all in this one small plot, and all thriving apace, yielding a hundredfold. Mr. Brocklehurst is an old resident of Victoria, and is a credit to it, showing as he does in this little place of his the wonderful productiveness of the soil of this district. Nearly all his plants are direct from England. He is an Australian; hailing from the colony of Victoria, of which that wonderful city, Melbourne, is the capital, and he can tell many interesting stories of the mining times in that colony.

THE LATE FRED. HUMBER.

The Funeral Yesterday Afternoon Very Largely Attended.

Rev. J. H. White, of the Gorge road Methodist church will preach a memorial sermon on Sunday evening in memory of the late F. S. S. Humber. The sermon at the funeral yesterday afternoon was preached by Rev. C. Wilson, who in the course of his remarks mentioned the esteem in which the deceased was held, and the active but unostentious interest he had taken in the welfare of the church. He had never heard anyanyone say any thing against the deceased, and he himself had always found him true and honest. He could look back with pleasure to conversations he had held with Fred Humber.

The church was crowded during the services, and a large number followed the remains to their last resting place at Ross Bay cemetery. The bricklayers attended in a body. The following were the pallbearers: H. O'Brien, W. H. Bone, G. Jones, Mr. Collister, F. Shakespeare, J. Terry, W. Losee and T. Patton.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

William Burns, B.A., Appointed Inspector of Schools.

The British Columbia Gazette, issued last evening, contains notice of the creation of the Steveston and Prospect school districts and the alteration of Lake and West Saanich school districts.

William Burns, B.A., has been appointed Inspector of Schools and assistant in the Education Department. Mr. Burns has been Principal of the High School for several months, resigning to take the new position.

Official notice is given of the appointment of Dr. Hassell as coroner.

Robert Cassidy gives notice that he has applied to the benchers of the Law Society for a call to the bar.

FRANK DOHERTY EXPELLED.

The Executive of the Lacrosse Club Sustained on a Reconsideration.

The members of the Victoria Lacrosse club held a special general meeting last night in the city hall, and straightened out matters regarding the action to be taken in the Doherty trouble. W. H. Cullin, vice-president, occupied the chair, and there were between 40 and 50 members present.

After routine, it was unanimously decided to reconsider the business of the last meeting, and there was only one dissenting voice to the adoption of the executive's report recommending that Frank Doherty be expelled, for failing to explain satisfactorily his conduct during and after the match of June 4th. A motion to expel Doherty in accordance with the recommendation of the committee passed practically without opposition.

It was also decided that the president and treasurer should be asked to reconsider their resignations. A member for Treasurer Lowe stated that he would withdraw his resignation, as the executive had been sustained.

President Macgurn came in then, and when informed of the action of the meeting, also withdrew his resignation, at the same time taking occasion to state that while he held office he wished to have the support of the club in keeping lacrosse pure.

W. F. Blight's resignation of the secretaryship was accepted and D. J. King elected to the position. A vote of thanks to the mayor and council for the use of the room was passed, and the meeting then adjourned.

SAFE IN PORT.

The Government Steamer Quadra Brought From the North Last Night.

Last night at 6 o'clock the strollers on Beacon Hill were surprised to see the Government steamer Quadra steam past with the wrecker Mascotte in tow, and bound for Esquimalt harbor. The steamer, which was wrecked in Johnstone Stewart channel on May 14th, was raised about the 10th inst., pumped out and patched up and made ready for sea. The trip to Esquimalt was begun last Tuesday. The Quadra is now in the drydock, and work on her hull commenced to-day. The Mascotte took four days eighteen hours to go from Victoria to Rose harbor. Rough weather was experienced on her arrival, but as soon as the sea went down work was started. The Quadra lay with her stem buried in the shingle. By means of pontoons made on the spot, and the assistance of the Mascotte, the bow was raised from the gravel, and gradually the vessel was taken in shore. The Mascotte's deck was under water while she lifted. When the Quadra floated clear of the bottom the bow, owing to the weight of coal in the forehold, hung down. The coal was shifted to the Mascotte. The Quadra was then cleaned, the engine room pumped out, the engines made ready for work and the holes in the hull patched up. The damage consists of a rip 18 feet long in the port bilge, and the keel pressed in from the forefoot 22 feet aft. Cement on the inside and a white leaded blanket pad on the outside lashed with cables, made the vessel practically water tight. Captain Gaudin says the vessel is not strained and the repairs can be readily executed. He speaks highly of the Mascotte as a wrecker, and says the work done by her was splendid; all hands did good work. The Quadra was under water four weeks. Captain Gaudin was glad to get back to port again; it was extremely hard work for everybody engaged at the raising of the steamer. The Quadra looks as if she had been through a series of rough adventures, but will come out of drydock before the end of July looking as trim as ever.

Great Fun.

The water toboggan near Dead Man's island is doing great business this weather. The water is perfect for bathing, almost too warm for the vigorous bathers who affect Beacon Hill rocks occasionally, but still very enjoyable. The toboggan slide provides great sport for those who take part and those who look on. In the evening there is generally a large assemblage of boats well loaded with passengers. The tobogganists, as a general rule, can manage the toboggans fairly well and get a long way out on the water before sinking. Others, however, who are not *au fait* take an early header off the sled, much to the amusement of the crowd.

Round the World in Seventy Days.

On Saturday evening, March 19, a postcard was sent from London via the C.P.R. to Hong Kong, and reached there by the steamer Empress of India on April 28. Three hours after its receipt an answer on a return card was posted by the P. & O. Mail, and this was delivered in London on the evening of May 30, the time occupied in transmission round the world being 70 days, the quickest time on record.

What Stronger Proof

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

WRECK OF THE STANDARD.

The Indians Report that She Went Down in a Tide Rip off Cape Mudge.

The Captain and Three Men Supposed to be Drowned—Engineer Murray Saved.

Captain John Irving, manager of the C.P.N. company, received a telegram about 8 o'clock last evening stating a small steamer with a crew of five men had been wrecked off Cape Mudge. This was the first intimation received of the wreck, notwithstanding a statement made that a telegram had been received early in the morning.

Other despatches were received later in the evening, which stated that the wrecked steamer was the Standard, which left here on the 17th inst. for the North, and that four out of her crew of five had been drowned. The news was brought to Nanaimo by the steamer Estelle, the crew of which boat received the few meagre particulars they had from the Indians. The tides meet near Cape Mudge and make it hard for a small steamer to pass, but there is very little cause for an accident if the boat is properly handled, and if the weather is not pretty rough. The general opinion among mariners is that the steamer got on the boulder reef.

A despatch from Vancouver says, the steamer Comox, which arrived from the North yesterday afternoon, brought news of the wreck of the steamer Standard off Cape Mudge on Friday night. The chief engineer was the only one saved, but the body of one of the sailors was recovered.

The following composed the crew of the Standard: James H. Carroll, captain; Charlie ——, deckhand; William Murray, chief engineer; Henry Wright, fireman, and a Chinese cook.

Captain Carroll was well-known in Victoria, having worked on different steamers for the last 14 or 15 years. He was on the old Wilson G. Hunt 10 years old. Before taking the Standard he had charge of the Burt. He was an Englishman, about 33 years of age, and when not on the steamer resided on his ranch on one of the islands.

Charlie ——, the deckhand, was also well-known along the water front. Henry Wright, the fireman, had only been here a year. He came from Toronto and was 25 years old. Captain Upper, of the Mudlark, was his uncle.

The Standard was built by Mr. Turpel three years ago, and was one of the staunchest of the fleet of small steamers that hail from Victoria. She was built by Captain Irving and Mr. R. P. Rithet for use at the Standard cannery on the Skeena. She was valued at about $20,000 and uninsured.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Nanaimo:

NANAIMO, June 24.—Mr. McDougall, foreman of Mayor Haslam's logging camps, returned on Wednesday evening from the north. He reports being informed by the Indians at Cape Mudge that the steamer Standard, of the Standard Canning Company, went down in a tide rip between Cape Mudge and Seymour Narrows, on Friday last at 5 p.m. According to his informants the steamer, which was heavily laden, got caught in the tide rip, and after giving two short whistles immediately disappeared. The Indians discovered one man, who had been washed ashore at Campbell river, just opposite the scene of the foundering, but being in an unconscious condition they were unable to glean any information from him. It was not positively known that the man belonged to the steamer, but it is surmised so as his appearance corresponds with the time of the accident. The steamer Standard, 31 tons register, Captain Carroll, cleared from this port on Friday, June 17th, for Skeena river, with a crew of five.

William Murray, the engineer of the steamer Standard, which foundered off Cape Mudge Friday evening, June 17th, arrived in the city last night from Nanaimo. He is the only survivor of the disaster and tells a plain story of the terrible affair.

The Standard left Nanaimo on Friday morning after coaling, with just enough ballast to trim ship comfortably. She ran through rough water all the way north, many of the seas pooping her, but she stood it well. At 6:30 the same evening, when about 500 yards off Cape Mudge, the tide rip struck the steamer and she sheered. The seas beat in the side of the engine room and flooded the vessel, sinking her in about ten seconds. Murray seized his life belt, which hung at the engine room door, and ran on deck. The other four men had their life belts and were trying to clear the boat from the davits. Murray pushed the boat off and as he did so the steamer sank under him. Before Murray could get into the boat it upset and in a moment all hands were struggling for life in the raging sea. Three of them laid hold of the upturned boat, and Wright, the fireman, shouted to Murray to come over and try to right her. The engineer could not reach the boat on account of the rough water, and he saw the men washed off the boat one by one. They started swimming for the shore. After some mountainous breakers had hidden them from sight, Murray heard the deckhand, Fonciere, cry, "Goodbye, boys, I'm gone; I'll take the oar with me." Fonciere was pushing an oar before him at the time. He disappeared and was seen no more. The sea was running mountains high. The fireman and the cook next disappeared, then Captain Carroll, who was swimming with a cork fender. Murray succeeded in securing the covers of the forehatch and tried to swim to Cape Mudge. Failing in the attempt he struck out for the opposite shore about midnight. When half way across day dawned and the sea grew calmer. About 100 yards from the island he was pulled into a canoe by Mr. Edward Small, who had seen Murray and paddled out to rescue him. Murray became insensible when he found himself safe. When he recovered he was in bed and being well cared for. He speaks warmly of the kindness shown him by his rescuer. The Indians did all they could to find the bodies of the four drowned men. Captain Carroll, the last of the four seen by Murray, was drifting southwards when Murray noticed him. There is no chance of his having escaped.

King, a logger, was in camp at the time, about half a mile from the scene of the disaster. He says the storm was one of the worst he ever saw. It was probably the meeting of wind and tide causing such a heavy sea that swamped the Standard. He and a party of Indians were out for three hours searching for the steamer and the crew. They saw none of them.

The lost are Captain Carroll, Wm. Wright, A. C. Fonciere and the Chinese cook. The bodies of Wright and Fonciere were recovered the day after the accident, taken to Comox and buried in the Presbyterian cemetery.

The Standard lies in from 50 to 60 fathoms of water, about quarter of a mile off the Cape. The steamer Maude will try to raise her by means of grappling irons and drag her to shore. Work was to be commenced to-day. Engineer Murray will go up to the scene in a day or two to assist.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

From Saturday's Evening Times.

IT IS SETTLED NOW.

The Government and the Canada Western Company Come to an Agreement.

Mr. Rithet Says the Chief Surveyor Will Leave Chicago on the First of July.

"You can say," said Mr. R. P. Rithet to a TIMES reporter to-day, "that everything has been satisfactorily arranged between the Canada Western Railway Company and the Government. The chief surveyor will leave Chicago on the 1st of July and commence work immediately upon his arrival here."

Hon. Theo. Davie, the Attorney-General, when spoken to in regard to the matter, would say very little. "If Mr. Rithet told you that satisfactory arrangements have been made you can say so," said Mr. Davie. This is all he would say and the other Ministers were not to be found.

Col. Kane has suddenly changed to a sphinx.

What Mr. Rithet says makes it certain that the Canada Western Railway Company has been given the charter, preliminaries that had delayed the matter since it was announced in the TIMES that the company would get the charter, being arranged.

A New Sawmill.

Mr. Frank McLeod has purchased a sawmill plant and intends to erect a mill on his property at Chemainus. He has some fine timber limits. The mill will be running this fall.

Washout on the S. & O.

Mr. Geo. Riley, of the S. & O. Railway, arrived from the Interior last evening. He reports a washout near Vernon, caused by a log jam being cleared. The damage could not be prepared until the water stopped running.

Be Home This Evening.

Mr. F. Hinds, who has been attending a meeting of the executive of the Northwestern Firemen's Association will return home on the City of Kingston this evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of arranging for the annual tournament.

Left For England.

Messrs. Glendowe and Rose, the Behring sea commissioners, have left for England. They will take their time going across the continent, and sail for England on the Parisian next month. They have gone through all the claims, but whether they have cut them down or not no one knows.

From the North.

The steamer Danube arrived from the north yesterday afternoon after a pleasant trip. The northern canneries have commenced work, McLellan's cannery having put up 850 cases before last Saturday night. The Danube brought down 10,000 gallons of oil from the Skidegate oil works, Queen Charlotte, and also some Indian curios for the World's Fair.

Excursion to Seattle.

The steamer Islander, Capt. Irving, left for Seattle this morning with an excursion party. The excursion was given by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the R. C. Cathedral, who will be well repaid for their trouble. The Islander touched on a rock going out, the tide being extremely low. She was pulled off by the Danube and the Sadie without receiving any damage.

Testing the Machinery.

The engines of the steamer Joan was tried to-day, the result proving satisfactory to the chief engineer. A pressure of 110 pounds of steam was tried, producing 140 revolutions of the propellers to the minute. The engines were tested in every way, forward, backing, slowing, stopping and starting, turning, one screw backing, the other going forward. The boat will be fast as well as seaworthy.

Presbyterian S.S. Picnic.

This morning at 9 o'clock about 150 of the scholars who attend the Sunday school of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, accompanied by their parents and a large number of friends, assembled at the E. & N. Railway station and were soon carried to the Langford Plains, where all the festivities of a basket picnic were indulged in. At 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock a couple of hundred additional picnickers were taken to the plains, and everybody seemed bent on having a good time. The Maple Leaf baseball boys mustered two nines to play games with the Orange Leafs and the Oakdales.

Kelp Reef Beacon.

The Sir James Douglas, Captain Walbran, proceeded to Kelp Reef yesterday and made a thorough examination of the shore. The north-eastern rock is the one selected upon which the stone beacon is to be placed. The rock dries about two feet at low water, springs. On Monday the Douglas will make a visit to the Reef and fasten in the rock two large eye-bolts, with which to moor the scow while working at the beach, a very strong tide running past the rock. No further work can be done there these spring tides, as the water of an ordinary one does not leave the rock bare.

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Hon. F. G. Vernon Talks About the Proposed New Legislative Offices.

The Old Buildings to be Gradually Replaced by More Modern Ones.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. F. G. Vernon, was waited upon in his office this morning by a representative of the TIMES, with relation to the rather tall statement in the Daily News about the new Government buildings. The first remark of the honorable gentleman showed that the "organ" was away off again, and very badly this time. The Chief Commissioner looked somewhat annoyed as he said, 'Oh, they've got it all mixed up; it's all wrong." He then produced a plan of the buildings and grounds as they are at present and a schedule of instructions sent out to the architects of the country who are to compete in the plans for the new buildings. The scheme of the Executive Council is to gradually supply the place of the old-fashioned structures at present existing, with modern buildings, the old ones being removed as the new supply their places. This will, of course, extend over a period of five or six years. The Chief Commissioner illustrated the idea by comparing the undertaking to that of a person who lays out a large garden, and year by year adds to it in one way and another until he can gaze upon "one harmonious whole." This is exactly the plan of the Government; the sum to be expended on the entire buildings not to exceed $500,000 within 10 per cent., although that amount may never be spent upon them.

"Some of the officer, particularly the Lands and Works Department, are very much cramped for room," said Mr. Vernon. "This building is only a shell; we urgently require a vault for the safe keeping of deeds, agreements, and other valuable papers. The present one in the court house building is much too small. You see on the map here, the new building could be erected on one of those vacant spaces and so not interfere with the work, which, of course, cannot be interrupted. Then after the new building was erected, this old one could be cleared away and the site prepared for another. There is no accommodation here for receiving the large deputations which are constantly coming; and the clerks are scattered all over the place, making it impossible to keep track of them and their work. To be sure some of the present buildings are good enough for their requirements, and will do probably for a year or two longer, but the Lands and Works department needs increased facilities for its work more than any of the others. The legislature has voted the preliminary grant, $75,000, for this purpose. As to the plans, the competition is open to the continent, and architects in all parts of the United States and Canada will compete. The Government wants the best for the money; the best plans will be chosen, be they local or foreign. Two non-competing architects and myself are to be the judges. Out of the forty or fifty competitors the five best will be selected, who will elaborate their ideas, and will receive therefore an honorarium of $750 each. From the best one will be selected, and he will have charge of the construction."

The schedule of instructions to the architects contains all kinds of information they could desire for intelligently drawing their plans. The rate of wages, price of material, quality of soil, etc., are given, also the particulars regarding the extent and style of buildings required.

"These buildings," continued the Chief Commissioner, "are not being erected to meet simply the needs of the present, but for the certain expansion of business in the future."

The general arrangement and disposition of the component parts of the buildings must be with a view to convenience in the use for which they are designed. Security against fire, modern improvements in ventilation, and more of heating and lighting must be provided. Existing buildings, which are shown on the ground plan, must not be interfered with during the construction of the new ones. The rooms to be provided for the offices should have a floor space of not less than 300 square feet. The public offices and clerks' rooms must be ample for the service reqnired. The architect may add spare rooms for future needs wherever space will permit.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

The First Annual Meet of the Methodist Young People's Societies.

A stirring meeting was held in the Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, yesterday evening, the occasion being the welcome meeting of the first annual convention of the Epworth Leagues and Young People's Societies of the Methodist church in British Columbia.

The following delegates were present and received a hearty welcome from their co-workers of this city:

New Westminster—Miss Williams, Miss Wells, Miss Ogle, Miss Latham, Miss Keightley, Miss McMurphy, Miss Grant, Miss Connors, Miss Nicks, Mr. Henry, Mr. Cooksley.

Vancouver—Miss Doherty, Miss Barritt, Miss Wood, Miss Cole, Miss Eldridge, Miss Marsden, Mr. Clubb.

Nanaimo—Mr. F. V. Hobbs, Mr. Spear, Mrs. Spear, Mr. P. Williamson, Miss Glenn.

Sumas and Chilliwhack—Mr. E. Michener, Miss McGillivray.

The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which Rev. Geo. H. Morden, of Victoria West, outlined the objects of the convention, the uniting of forces to attain greater results and the meeting together for an interchange of methods and experiences. For his congregation he extended a hearty welcome to the visitors and hoped the convention would result in great good to the whole province.

On behalf of the members of the Pandora avenue Methodist church, Mr. Ed. Lewis also gave a happy address of welcome. Messrs. P. P. Cooksley of New Westminster, P. Williamson of Nanaimo, and W. Clubb of Vancouver, replied on behalf of the societies which they represented, expressing the belief that the results which would flow from friendly co-operation must necessarily be beneficial, and hoped they would be able to reciprocate the kindness of the Victoria young people when it came to their turn to welcome the delegates to conventions in their cities.

The convention proper opened this morning in the Centennial church, there being present a good representation of members of the local Epworth Leagues as well as the visitors. After devotional exercises, Rev. J. H. White was elected president, pro tem., and Wm. Clubb, of Vancouver, secretary. The following committees were then appointed:

Organization—W. W. Hall, W. W. Weeks, Rev. W. W. Baer, Miss Williams, Miss Glen, Miss Rae, Miss Langdale, Rev. Coverdale Watson, George H. Grant.

Nomination Committee, composed of the President and a delegate from each league represented at the convention.

Religious Work—Rev. C. Watson, Rev. G. H. Morden, Miss Wells, Mr. Lewis, Miss Dunnington.

Finance—E. Lewis, R. Michener, A. W. Thompson.

Miss Ogle was delegated to give reports of the proceedings to the Epworth League organ, and to the Guardian.

Reports from the various leagues were then read and received. They all reported good work being done, and interest in the organization as well as membership increasing.

Mr. G. H. Grant, of New Westminster, read an interesting paper on "Our Responsibility to Our Associate Members," which was discussed at some length. The general opinion expressed that it was one of the first objects of the league to get young people to connect themselves with the organization, and individual effort should then be made to secure their active co-operation in the work of the Master.

CAMP MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The committee on religious work reported that the services in the several churches to-morrow would be under the direction of the pastors. Also that a mass meeting would be held in the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, to be addressed by E. Lewis, Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nanaimo Miss Bowes, and Prof. E. Odlum, of Vancouver. The committee also recommended that a camp meeting be held this evening at Oak Bay at the conclusion of the Epworth League picnic held there; the meeting to be conducted by Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nanaimo.

The report was amended substituting the name of W. Cooksley for that of Rev. W. W. Baer, the latter gentleman not being able to attend.

CHURCH SERVICES.

The ministers present announced the services for to-morrow as follows, and invitations were extended to the visiting delegates to attend at their pleasure:—

Centennial Church — Morning services by Rev. W. W. Baer; evening, by memorial services, Rev. J. H. White.

Pandora Avenue—Morning services by Rev. C. Watson; evening, Rev. W. W. Baer.

Victoria West—Morning and evening by Rev. G. H. Morden.

The convention then adjourned to meet Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

PICNIC THIS AFTERNOON.

This afternoon the young people of the leagues and their friends in goodly numbers took the tram cars for Oak Bay, where a picnic was held. The old idea that religion prevents people from having a good time, does not apply in these days, judging from the manner in which they enjoyed their outing.

STATION SMASHED IN.

A Train Backs Into and Wrecks the E. & N. Railway Ticket Office.

About half-past one this afternoon an accident occurred at the E. & N. Railway station, resulting in the wrecking of the ticket office and some damage being done to a car.

It seems that a train of six coaches was brought down to carry excursionists to Langford Plains. The crew left the train on the siding at the trestle and went to dinner with the understanding that they should meet at 1:20 and take the train into the station. At the time appointed the conductor and engineer had not put in an appearance and the fireman and brakesman, who were on time, undertook to move the train to the station. After making the switch on to the main track the fireman came back faster than usual and the brakeman failed to get on the train. He (the fireman) continued to back, looking for a signal from the brakeman to stop, which of course he did not get. The consequence was that the train backed into the station with such force that the hind coach was pushed over the buffer (put there to stop trains) and crashed through the brick wall of the station into the ticket office and knocking over a large safe of several tons weight.

Fortunately no person was injured. Fred Brown was seated at the table in the office at the time, and just managed to get out as the safe fell over.

The wheels of the coach were knocked out of position by the buffer, the car being carried over them until the air brakes were in the centre of the carriage.

The damage done was principally to the office, and will amount to about $500. The car and station can easily be repaired.

The accident did not interfere with the excursion to the picnic.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The provincial board of horticulture held their first meeting yesterday, when it was decided to start Inspector Hutcheson on his work.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Minority Report Submitted by Hon. D. W. Higgins to the Minister at Ottawa.

Difference of Opinion on Various Matters—The Disposition of Offal, Etc.

To the Hon. Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—As a member of the fishery commission, which lately sat and took evidence in this province, I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the fact that on at least two essential points I am at variance with my brother commissioners. My objections are now at the foot of the respective paragraphs in the finding of the commission.

Before proceeding to state these objections I cannot refrain from expressing regret that much valuable information, bearing on the offal question, was shut out by a majority vote of the commission, and consequently does not appear on the minutes of the proceedings. I felt the disappointment the more keenly for the reason that, owing to official duties requiring my presence at the capital, I was unable to be present when some of the evidence was taken. I have therefore been compelled to rely more particularly upon my own experience and observations, and the evidence of medical men, which I was fortunate enough to hear, to assist me in arriving at a conclusion as to the effects on the public health of the deposit of offal in the rivers of the province.

In my opinion the medical testimony does not support Mr. Wilmot's report of 1890, nor does it justify the finding of a majority of the commission. As you will have an opportunity of examining that evidence for yourself, I shall not refer to it at greater length.

So far as my own observation went of the condition of things along the line of the slough at Ladner's on Fraser river, I am strongly of opinion that the several cases of typhoid which occurred there last year are attributable to the drinking of the slough water by the inhabitants, said water being poisoned by the drainage from closets, kitchens and stables, situated along the banks. I had a map prepared of the slough and its surroundings. This map was laid before the commission at Vancouver, sworn to, and handed to Mr. Winter for incorporation with the minutes. Upon referring to this map you will observe that forty-five establishments, including two hotels, discharge their sewerage into this slough. It is worthy of remark that typhoid was most prevalent in 1891, and that during that season the Delta company, which has its cannery at the mouth of the slough, deposited no offal into the river, but sent it away to an oilery to be converted into oil and manure. Only on one occasion during the season of 1891 did any offal reach the slough, and then by the accidental collapse of the cannery floor. This was quickly repaired, and no more went into the river from that cannery.

My conclusion is that the water, even in its natural state, is unfit for use. When invaded by the sewerage mentioned it becomes positively dangerous to life and should not be drunk by man or beast. For the condition of public health along the slough, I think from the medical and other testimony and from personal enquiries that the throwing of offal into the river is not responsible, at least at Ladner's, in the year 1891. I can well understand, however, that the deposit of offal in large quantities along the river banks is offensive to sight and smell, and cannot conduce to a good sanitary condition. But myriads of the fish, after spawning in the tributaries of the main river, die. Their bodies lie festering along the banks until they disappear by the gradual process of decay or are carried along by a sudden rise of the river, to find a resting place at some other point.

The late Mr. Mowat estimated that only from 5 to 25 per cent. of the salmon that ascend the river to spawn return to the sea. Other authorities say that, after a salmon has spawned, it has performed its mission and dies at once.

I am aware that Mr. Wilmot, basing his opinion on the characteristics of salmon in eastern rivers, believes that the salmon here, when not caught or destroyed by accident or exhaustion, return to salt water. My own observations, extending over a period of nearly thirty-four years, lead me to the opinion that the habits of salmon of the Pacific coast are not identical with those on the Atlantic side, in this respect at least, and that few, if any, go back to the sea. However, it is admitted by all authorities that countless numbers die in the upper streams, and it is not claimed that the presence of so much decaying matter in the water has an injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants. Such being the case, and having in view my experience with Ladner's slough water, I could not arrive at the same conclusion as my brother commissioners as to the evil effects of the deposit of offal in the river, although as a matter of precaution, it should not be dumped near the shore, but rather towed out in scows and deposited in the swift water of the river, the tremendous current of which, in the course of a few hours, will sweep such portions as have not been devoured by scavenger fish into the salt water, where it would speedily disappear. If the nets are occasionally fouled by the offal (and the evidence shows that they are) the loss will fall on the canners, and not the individual fisherman. As the spawning grounds are many miles above the canneries they cannot be contaminated by the deposit of offal in the river.

The enquiry had not long proceeded before I became impressed with the belief that the number of licenses issued should not be restricted; that all British subjects who applied should be granted licenses, and that no person not actually engaged in fishing, canning or freezing should be licensed. This course, if adopted, will put an end to the traffic in licenses which has been carried on, and while the individual fisherman will be amply protected, the canner will not be at his mercy.

I do not agree with the majority in prohibiting the use of the seine at the mouths of all rivers, having been convinced by the evidence of experienced fishermen, that in some of the northern streams (notably the Nimpkish river and Lowe and Rivers inlets) fish can not be taken in any other way in sufficient numbers to make the business profitable. Stress has been laid on the fact that at Nimpkish last year only 600 cases were put up, and it has been attempted to be shown that that small catch is attributable to the use of the seine. But how is the catch of 1890 (the largest since fishing began on that river), accounted for, the seine having been used there for some 10 or 12 years.

I am not in accord with my brother commissioners in their determination to fix all licenses at a uniform rate of $20, believing that some consideration should be shown to the northern canneries, where no hatcheries have been established, and where no expense has been incurred by the government. On the Fraser river the government have made a large expenditure in propagating salmon, and in protecting the fisheries, and until similar steps have been taken on the northern rivers, it seems scarcely fair that the license fee should be the same.

I submit that the present is not the time when onerous regulations should be placed on the cannery business in this province. It is at present passing through a severe crisis, and I speak from knowledge obtained from the best authorities when I say that no money has been made for the past two years by those engaged in the pursuit. The outlook for a market too, is decidedly gloomy, and the competition with the Alaska pack is so keen that should your department impose regulations that would add to the burdens of our fishermen, the result would be disastrous. At this moment I hear that in consequence of the bad state of the salmon market an agreement has been come to by the canners to pack only one half the usual number of cases during the coming season. As some $2,500,000 are invested in the business on Fraser river alone, I leave you to imagine the effect so short a pack will have on the trade of that part of the province.

It is to be regretted, when we consider the magnitude of the interests involved, that the scope of the inquiry was so limited, and that the time at the disposal of the commission did not admit of a more extended and exhaustive investigation. It would be a still more regrettable circumstance if, as the outcome of the commission, regulations should be imposed that would hamper the canners to an extent that would practically drive the product from the English market.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours obediently,

D. W. HIGGINS.

ABOUT KOOTENAY.

The Smelter at Galena and Town Site—Customs Collections, Etc.

PILOT BAY, Kootenay, June 17.—The town of Galena, with its large force of men busily engaged excavating for the smelter plant, presents quite an animated appearance as seen from the deck of one of the fine steamers plying on the Kooteny lake. The site for the concentrator and boiler-house will soon be ready for the builders, who have quite a force of men busily engaged hewing, dressing and painting the huge timbers. After which the site for the smelter proper will be prepared. The location of these buildings is on a hillside directly back of the huge wharf and is being cut out of a solid mass of blue limestone, steam drills being employed. The wharf itself is quite a picture, strewn from end to end with massive machinery and huge castings, to be used in the smelter plant. This large invoice of machinery was the first through shipment of freight on the Great Northern Railway from Chicago, reaching its destination exactly in six days, including river transportation. The duty on the same will be in the neighborhood of $15,000. It is expected that the smelter will be in full blast by October.

There is no boom here; in fact, they do not want any. The townsite, a most desirable one, will soon be placed on the market, and to prevent land grabbers and townsite speculators from securing a large block of lots, only a certain number of lots will be sold to one individual.

One of the new improvements to be added to the many handsome buildings already erected by the company will be a large three-storey hotel, 30x80 feet, and in the near future a large mammoth summer resort for tourists will be built by a syndicate of Vancouver capitalists. A better location, a more desirable site, a healthier climate for a hotel of this kind, combined with the grandest scenery on the face of the globe, it would be hard to find. Standing on the piazza of such an institution what a grand panorama of lake and mountain scenery is spread out before the gaze of the beholder. Mountain after mountain, range after range, tower up one above the other, the whole covered with a heavy growth of fir, contrasting nicely with the snow-white peaks of a dozen sentinels of the range whose crests glisten in the sun thousands of feet above you, and all is mirrored in the placid, bluish-green waters of the lake in the foreground. Here one could sit on the piazza enjoying his Havana while watching the palatial steamers pass by, inhaling the pine-scented breeze as it wafts across the lake, or sleep the sleep of the innocent, with not even mosquitoes to disturb him.

The duties collected by Mr. Rykert for the month of May were over $30,000, the duties on goods from Spokane alone being over $12,000. The customs duties for the present month will surely double that of May, the collections on the smelter plant alone being over $15,000.

Six Duels To-Day.

PARIS, June 25.—The final outcome of the DeMores-Mayer duel has caused a great deal of excitement and rumors of affairs of honor are prevalent. One report has it that six Hebrew officers have challenged six editors of the anti-Semitic Journal, Libre Parle, and that six duels will be fought simultaneously to-day.

Land Agent Anderson, at Edmonton, acting on instructions from the Minister of the Interior, has moved the land timber offices to the railway station on the south side of the river and placed a subordinate in charge of the branch in the town. The mayor consented to the removal because public business was suffering and because the government promised to erect the permanent offices in the town. Mounted police are guarding the office on the south side. Everything is quiet.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, June 24.—The Manor House for the third time this week was sold by the sheriff to-day. It was knocked down to Captain Edwards, late of the Leland, for $5600.

The Empress of Japan takes out 42 saloon passengers, 1700 tons of freight and a small number of Chinamen. She sails on Sunday.

The medical men organized a provincial association, with Dr. Præger, Nanaimo, president; Dr. Lefevre, Vancouver, first vice-president; Dr. Bodington, Hatzic Prairie, second vice-president; Dr. Milne, Victoria, secretary-treasurer.

F. Hartley was married yesterday by Rev. Mr. Flewelling, at St. Paul's church, to Miss May Reid, daughter of Sir John and Lady Reid.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—The steamer Comox takes two excursions to-day up the North Arm. It is oppressively hot, the highest register of this year.

Arthur Wilson, late proprietor of Cedar Cottage Nursery, died suddenly yesterday evening of appoplexy, supposed to have been induced by hard drinking, long continued. Wilson recently sold his nursery for $40,000 and was in the enjoyment of a large income from home, willed by his wealthy friends in the old country. Funeral on Sunday.

The heaviest tide known for years occurred yesterday on the Inlet.

The Empress of Japan, making way for the Wilmington, parted her stern line and created some excitement by moving towards midstream, but speedily returned again.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 24.—John Becker, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan, and W. G. Turner had a fight in the Cosmopolitan saloon last night. Becker was fined $10 in the police court this morning.

Carl Johnson went to the house of William McCrae last night and threatened to send McCrae to the other world by the knife route. Johnson was bound over in $500 to keep the peace.

The district court was crowded by celestials this morning when the case against Boo Kim, for keeping a house of ill-fame, was again called. Boo Kim, dressed in the costliest Oriental silks, was ushered into court and every celestial stood upon tiptoe to satisfy his curiosity and see the woman. Ah Foo, who sat close by, was about to speak to Boo Kim, but the court interfered. Mrs. Robson, of the W. C. T. U., was watching the case for her association. The prosecution withdrew the case against Boo Kim, but the court refused to recognize the withdrawal, and remanded the case for eight days. Dr. Pittendrigh last night received an anonymous letter from a celestial, warning him of the alleged desire of Ah Foo to gain possession of Boo Kim and take her away from her lawful husband, Ah Sam. Ah Foo had taken this means of prosecuting the woman to gain his ends. The writer of the letter has since been found out, and the police have received from him very startling information. Ah Foo is said to belong to the highbinders' society, and there is not a Chinaman in town who is not afraid of him.

The minority report of Speaker Higgins upon the fisheries is the principal subject of discussion upon the streets. Opinions upon it are varied.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, June 24.—The Presbyterian church bazaar was brought to a close last evening and most gratifying results have been met with. Yesterday afternoon and evening it was almost impossible to gain admission, so great was the pressure of the crowd inside. There was everything there the visitor could wish for and the Masons visited the stalls in large numbers. Nearly every article exhibited was disposed of and the affair has been the best of its kind ever given in the city.

The closing of the north ward and boys' school occupied the morning and afternoon yesterday. Miss Hilbert was presented with a beautiful diamond brooch on behalf of the parents of the children, who had chosen this method of showing their appreciation of her assiduous services.

At a meeting of Mr. J. Young's creditors yesterday afternoon an assignment was made to J. H. Todd, Victoria, and S. O. Oppenheimer, Vancouver. It is expected that a compromise will be effected.

NANAIMO, June 25.—A scandal has just been aired in the police court, before Mr. J. P. Planta. The case arose by a sub-agent of the Canadian Supply Company, named Henley, being arrested for stealing letters from the postoffice, said to belong to W. A. Nolan. The case was further adjourned until next Monday.

The closing down yesterday of the Union mines throws out of employment several hundred miners, the majority of whom are Japanese. The company will retain about five men to look after the mines. This action is due to the dullness in the coal trade.

A very interesting wedding took place at St. Paul's church this afternoon, on which occasion Mr. T. Townsend, conductor of the E. & N. R'y, was united to Miss Francis Lee, of this city. A large concourse of friends attended the church to witness the interesting proceeding. The knot was tied by Rev. J. B. Good. The young couple left on the afternoon train for Victoria.

At the closing of the high school yesterday, the scholars had prepared a neat programme, which tended to make the affair extremely interesting to visitors. Watson Dykes, who appears to be a wonderfully clever boy, carried off the Governor-General's bronze medal.

Prof. Steel has awarded a silver medal to Miss Ethel Wolf and the Misses Perchet, the three most advanced pupils in his class.

Mr. J. Crossan, Grand Chancellor, has returned from Union after instituting a new lodge of the K. of P. After the election of officers and installation a grand banquet was partaken of.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church bazaar realized nearly $400 from the affair.

ALBERNI.

The body of A. McLachlan, whose death in the woods, while on a prospecting trip, has been reported in the TIMES, was buried by his companion, Mr. D. Clarke, in the woods. The wild and inaccessible nature of the country, consisting of dense forests and high mountains, did not permit of the corpse being conveyed home. The deceased was often troubled, since he came here two years ago, with a severe chronic form of gastritis. Excepting this disease, he was otherwise well qualified for the work of a prospector, surveyor or explorer. The late Mr. McLachlan came originally from Nova Scotia, and is supposed to be about 40 years of age. He has always had a great desire for a life of adventure. Though a great and frequent sufferer, no more gentle, unassuming, sympathetic and benevolent man could be found hereabouts. He had a fearless, courageous and adventurous disposition, and never did like any tame occupation. He attended the Presbyterian church, which he helped to build, and by all persons in the village he was well known, much respected for his high moral and religious character, and greatly beloved by those who knew him intimately. He leaves two valuable lots and a small house in Alberni, and also some lots in the state of Washington. Nova Scotia papers please copy.

VERNON.

Vernon is now rated as a distributing postoffice, mails sacks being made up here for points east and west, instead of at Sicamous as formerly.

The S. & O. have agreed to pay $90 per acre for their right of way through the Lawrence property, Swan lake—13½ acres. This is the highest figure paid along the line; only $40 per acre was paid on the Lyons estate.

A survey of the Shuswap settlement will be made by the Government this summer, including all the pre-emption claims taken up within the past year and the remaining land suitable for settlement. Mr. F. H. Latimer, C.E., will be in charge and start out with his part next week.

County court will be held at Vernon on July 13th.

The engineering firm of Perry, Gray & Davys, who have offices in Victoria and Nelson, have decided to open up a branch office at Vernon, with Mr. J. H. Gray, C.E., in charge.

The Vernon News says it has the best authority for stating that the commonage lands will, on the completion of the survey, be thrown open for settlement by pre-emption.

The Chief Commissioner is offering a prize to the "best girl" at the Coldstream school.

A meeting of the Okanagan & Spallumcheen Agricultural Society was held in the schoolhouse, Vernon, on Wednesday. Mr. M. Lumby in the chair. The secretary's resignation was read, and an itemized financial statement showing the funds in hand of the society to be $111.70. Mr. Lumby stated that his intention had been to resign the position of president, but being pressed not to do so, he had consented to continue to act as such. It was then carried unanimously that Mr. W. H. Norris be secretary, that Mr. Lumby act as treasurer, and that Mr. T. Clinton be appointed a director in place of Mr. W. H. Norris.

Geo. Waanacotte, who pleaded guilty to selling whiskey to Indians at Kettle River, was sentenced by Mr. Lumby, S.M., to six months' imprisonment at Kamloops.

The Shuswap has risen over four feet the past few days, between Mabel and Sugar lakes.

OSOOYOS DISTRICT.

The Vernon News says: We understand the government do not intend to appoint a stipendiary magistrate for the lower country at present, but another justice of the peace and an additional constable and collector. Another mining recorder will probably not be appointed till next year, or until it becomes more certain where the principal mining camps east of Osooyos will be located. There is little doubt, however, if sufficient progress is made in either the Boundary creek or Rock creek sections, and population in either or both increases rapidly, that the lower country will be divided into two districts, each having its separate recorder, assessor and collector.

It is understood that Mr. J. H. Gray, C.E., has been appointed superintendent of roads and bridges for the Osooyos division of Yale district.

There are sixteen new settlers on Anarchist mountain—between Osooyos and Myers creek.

The small temporary quartz mill, brought in from Loomiston to the "Wide West," Fairview, has been working one week. The first three days' run realized $800. It has six stamps, but as they only weigh 250 pounds each, it is scarcely up to the mark of an ordinary three-stamp mill. The mill site is below that of the "Rattler," on the same creek.

On the 11th inst. a fire occurred at Moffatt's hotel, Camp Fairview, the stable being entirely consumed together with five tons of hay and oats. A man boarding at the hotel was severely burned trying to escape.

NELSON.

J. E. Walsh is down from Nakusp Creek, and reports business booming. He has arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Company for through rates for passengers and freight from all points to Eldorado City. People are beginning to go into the Slocan country by the Nakusp trail, which is an easy grade through to the lake.

John Fielding, C.E., P.L.S., has completed the survey of land north and south of Kaslo city, which it is believed will be put on the market by Victoria parties as a townsite. He expects to survey a townsite some four miles up the trail.

The lake has risen so much that boats will soon be unable to make a landing at the centre stage of the Government wharf.

One goat and a band of 200 sheep came in by the Spokane Friday for Messrs. Wilson & Perdue.

Messrs. Charles Roepel, H. E. Croasdaile and J. McDonald came down from Toad mountain on Wednesday. Nothing certain is known of Mr. Roepel's opinion, but judging from appearances, he is very well pleased with the mine.

D. Cartmel, late chief engineer of the Government dock at Esquimalt, whilst steering J. T. Davie's scow slipped, and falling against a piece of cordwood, broke a rib.

C. W. Busk's windmill at Balfour, is now at work.

Nelson had a narrow escape from being wiped out by fire on Wednesday of last week. The contractors at work on street clearing set fire to some brush and logs, and a high wind springing up carried the flames very near to the buildings at several points. The Miner remarks: "So long as the back parts of lots remain uncleared, and contractors are allowed to light fires in streets they are clearing through the centre of the townsite, Nelson can never be said to be out of danger from this cause."

Fishermen who have been in Nelson looking for sport have gone away disgusted, and saying that there no fish either in lake or river. There are, however, lots of trout, but the water is too high and feed too plentiful for them to rise to a fly. In the course of a month or two anyone, with a bent pin and a piece of parcel twine, will be able, in an hour or two, to catch more fish than he can carry. The Chinamen who fish from the government wharf are able with a piece of meat to catch numbers of small white fish, but they have to do a tremendous amount of swearing (in English) for every fish they catch.

Although building in Nelson has not been booming during the past month, a number of buildings have been are being and are about to be built, indicating a steady advance in the requirements of the town.

It has been decided that the name of Eldorado camp is to be changed. What name is to be given is not yet known. The sale of the town lots has been put in the hands of Mr. Jowett, of Jowett & Haig, and will probably take place on the 15th of July, or as soon after that date as possible. The owners of houses built on lots will be allowed compensation for their improvements, and it is probable that houses built on what is now a street will be ranked as if on the lot nearest them, but this is not settled yet. Mr. Jowett will leave for Carpenter creek in a day or two to appraise improvements and arrange about the sale. The upset price of lots has been fixed at $100 and the terms are one half down and the balance in 12 months. But it is possible that this may be altered to one-third down and the balance in 6 and 12 months.

AINSWORTH.

It is understood that parties are now in the camp negotiating for the purchase of the Highlander. This is one of the oldest as well as one of the best locations in the camp.

The road to the Neosho will be finished in about four days. The machinery for this mine is now at Bonner's Ferry. Superintendent Wallace will leave shortly to clear it through the customs.

Henry A. McMurrow, of Philadelphia, is taking in the camp in the interests of American capitalists.

The following mineral claims have been recorded and transferred at Ainsworth, Hot Springs district:—The Solo—Situate on Lyle Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Kaslo Creek. E. M. Pound, locator. The Snowstorm—Situate on Lyle Creek, a tributary of Kaslo Creek. R. Renault, locator. The Denan—Situate on the southeast end of Fish Lake, headwaters of Kaslo Creek. C. D. Kinnie, locator. The Vanderbilt—Situate on the southeast end of Fish Lake, headwaters of Kaslo Creek. E. Tacker, locator. The Blue Jay—Situate on the southeast end of Fish lake, headwaters of Kaslo creek and being a westerly extension of the Denan claim. J. S. P. Nash, locator. The Central City — Situate 200 yards west of Fish lake, headwaters of Kaslo creek. L. B. Luthor, locator. The Gold Hunter—Situate on Bear creek, a tributary of the north branch of Kaslo creek. Murdock McRae, locator. The Porcupine—Situate about a mile west of Bear lake, headwaters of Kaslo creek. William Mattheson locator. The Tiger—Situate one mile west of Whitewater creek, a tributary of Kaslo creek. D. P. Kane, locator. The Hoop-up — Situate on Kaslo creek, about 20 miles west of Kootenay lake. Thomas Shearer, locator. The Joseph—Situate in Hot Springs camp, about a quarter of a mile north of Cedar creek. Joseph Hofflin, locator. The Garfield—Situate on Krao creek, about 3 miles west of Kootenay lake, in Hot Springs camp. W. M. Adrian, locator. The Whitewater—Situate on Whitewater creek, a tributary of Kaslo creek. E. A. Campian, locator. The Montana—Situate on the south end of Fish lake, headwaters of Kaslo creek. P. J. Ness and D. H. Morrison, locators. The Idaho—Situate on the south end of Fish lake, a tributary of Kaslo creek. P. J. Ness and D. H. Morrison, locators. The Queen of the Hills—Situate on the south side of Kaslo creek, about 18 miles west of Kaslo. First Chance—Situate about 1½ miles east of Bear lake, Kaslo creek. James Mulick, locator. Floria—Situate about 1 mile east of Fish lake, Kaslo creek. J. M. Bunn, locator. Lottie B—Situate about 1 mile east of Fish lake, being the easterly extension of the Floria. A. T. Leith, locator. Silver Cariboo—Situate about 14 miles northwest from Kaslo City. Albert McCleary, locator. Mayflower—Situate near the west end of the Bullion. John King, locator. Chickamon—Situate at the head of Lyal creek, a tributary of Kaslo creek, and adjoins the Solo. W. H. Campbell, locator. Vancouver—Situate about 1¼ miles from Bear lake, Kaslo creek. Duncan McDonald, locator. Alack Bess—Situate near the east line of the Monte Carlo, Bear lake. Temple Leely, locator. Bullion—Situate about ½ mile north of Fish lake, adjoining the east end of the Mayflower. James B. Williams, locator.

Transfers:—T. G. Proctor to J. C. Hooper, a one-quarter interest in the Pioneer, Park Hill, Half and Half, Tom and Jerry and Maxville, situate six miles southeast of Balfour. Consideration, $500. James Lefrantz to John H. Seale, a one-half interest in the Ruby, situate 6 miles southeast of Balfour. Consideration, $. L. C. Dillman to C. M. Parker, one-half interest in the Kate, situated in Hot Springs camp. Consideration, $500. Charles Cole to John N. Squire, one-third interest in the Ajax, situate in Hot Springs camp. Consideration, $1. Charles Cole to John N. Squire, one-third interest in the Ibex, situate in Hot Springs camp. Consideration, $1. T. G. Proctor to W. Clifton, one-fourth interest in the Pioneer, Parkhill, Half and Half, Tom and Jerry, and Maxville, situate four miles south of Balfour. Consideration, $500. George W. Adrian to George Smith, all his right title and interest in the Major, John A. Logan, General Grant, Billy Sherman, Sam Jack and Mountain Quail, situate in Hot Springs camp. Consideration, $1 N. A. Parent to L. E. Bassard, one-fourth interest in the Laurier, situate in Hot Springs camp. Consideration, $1000. N. A. Parent to L. N. Bourgeois, one-fourth interest in the Chateau Brillant, situate in Hot Springs camp. Consideration, $1000. N. L. Bourgeois to L. E. Bassard, one-fourth interest in the Ajax, situate in Hot Springs camp. Consideration $1000. Gust. Hallen to Thomas Koske, one-half interest in the Rosebud, Crawford's bay. Consideration $100.

KASLO.

David Porter and E. A. Bielenberg have located two claims, the Anglo-Saxon and the Celt, on Watson Creek four and one-half miles above the forks of Carpenter Creek. Some of the ore sent down here looks promising. They report the lead to be a fine fissure vein in granite.

Two survey parties left on Wednesday to locate the railroad line from the forks of Kaslo River to this town. Messrs. Keene and Fielding will be the engineers in charge.

The trail is now all but through to the Noble Five. The grades have given no serious trouble.

The town is building up at a great rate. On Front street Mahoney's hotel and Coy's building are now under construction, and three other buildings are being started. Devlin & McKay are putting up a hotel 24x60 feet next to Kane's hotel, H. Gegerich is building a store 24x50 feet with a warehouse 24x26 feet on lot 19 in block 8, and H. Baum has started a four-storey house 24x50 feet on the next lot to Coy's. Harrocks & Rice, assayers, are building on A avenue a two-storey 24x50 store, and Mr. Fletcher has put up a barber shop on Fourth street behind the Grand Central hotel.

SPALLUMCHEEN.

Hon. Mr. Vernon, when questioned by a Vernon News representative last week, why so apparently an unnecessary delay was occasioned in granting letters patent for the Spallumcheen municipality, stated that the necessary order-in-council would be granted without delay, but probably not to take effect till January 1st, 1893. The reason for this, he explained, was that the Treasury Department were desirous of all letters patent taking effect at the commencement of a new year, enabling newly-created municipalities to commence on a proper basis, without having to refund taxes to the Government or vice versa. The Provincial Government were spending considerable money on public works in Spallumcheen this year and when that had been expended the municipality would be able to raise its own revenue and regulate its expenditure. Mr. Vernon expressed himself strongly in favor of municipal government for the various portions of this district, saying he was at a loss to understand why the people of Vernon were so apathetic in the matter.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE HORSE WINS.

Hundreds of people, many of whom were ladies, assembled on Beacon Hill last night to witness the half mile race between C. A. Godson, on a Rudge pneumatic bicycle, and D. E. Campbell's trotter, Diamond, attached to a sulky and driven by his owner. Godson was out of the race from the start. He gave the horse 10 yards on a flying start, and although he rode like a demon never came up to his equine antagonist. About 200 yards from the finish Godson made a desperate spurt and seemed to gain for a short distance, but he could not continue and fell behind again. Diamond finished about 15 yards ahead, trotting like an automaton. The time was taken by several stop watches and ranged from 1.18 to 1.22.

YACHTING.

A SMART CRAFT.

The hull of the cutter yacht being built for the Victoria Yacht Club is almost finished. The boat is being constructed at Foot & McDougall's shipyard, near Sehl's furniture factory. She is between 30 and 40 feet long, 7 feet deep and 10 feet beam. Her lines indicate that she is intended to turn out a flyer and probably the expectation will be realized. She will carry an extensive spread of canvas and is to be rigged according to the latest Massachusetts models. The builders were busy this afternoon cementing the inside of the hull. The boat will not be ready for the 4th of July regattas, but will be heard from in the fall races.

THE OAR.

HANLAN AND O'CONNOR WIN.

ERIE, Pa., June 23.—The great international double-scull race for the world's championship was rowed on Presque Isle Bay this evening, and was won by Hanlan and O'Connor, the Canadian team. Time 19:57. It was one of the best races of the kind ever witnessed here. Hosmer and Gaudaur held a slight lead in the early part of the race. In turning the stake the two boats were even. The Canadian team then forged ahead and remained there to the finish.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER SUITS

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

97 Johnson Street.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Monday's Evening Times.

Hog Cholera.

Dr. Blanchard, vetenary surgeon, returned on Saturday evening from an inspection trip through Nanaimo district. He found several hogs suffering from cholera. He ordered their destruction.

Single Tax.

On the 15th of July, a new monthly, and opposed to socialism, communism, devoted to "the interests of the people anarchism, nihilism, and landlordism," will be issued from the office of J. A. Cohen, printer, 38 Fort street.

B. C. Weather.

SODA CREEK, B. C., June 27. — Weather very warm, Fraser River rising again.

QUESNELL, B. C. June 27.—Very hot. Fraser river rising still, but two feet lower than the highest a week ago.

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of the late James Stewart took place on Saturday, Rev. D. McRae officiating at the residence and the grave. The pallbearers were: John Parker, Robert Porter, William Veitch, Daniel Adams, J. Sears, L. Dickenson and William Creech.

The Firemen's Tournament.

Mr. Frank Hinds, of the Victoria fire department, returned on Saturday evening from Tacoma, where he attended the meeting of the executive of the Northwestern Firemen's Association. It was decided to hold the next tournament at Portland.

A Change Necessitated.

The C.P.N. Co., having found it necessary to send the steamer Princess Louise north, the Sunday School picnic to Peddar Bay has to be postponed. The steamer Yosemite will take the excursion to Port Angeles on the 4th of July instead of to Peddar Bay.

The Alaska Steamer.

The town was full of excursionists to-day, some on their way home and others just starting out. The Mexico arrived from Alaska early in the morning and her passengers had several hours in which to see Victoria and vicinity. The Topeka was going up with a full complement of pleasure seekers, and they also were given an opportunity to see the city. The Mexico did not bring any news from the north.

Bath Houses at Fowl Bay.

Mr. Calhoun, a gentleman well known in Victoria, is building two comfortable bathing houses at Fowl Bay, one for ladies the other for gentlemen. This is what has been needed for some time, and there is little doubt but that Mr. Calhoun will be liberally patronized. The beach is one of the best on the coast, being hard sand. All that is needed now to make Fowl Bay a rendezvous for children on warm days is the expenditure by the Government of a few hundred dollars to open up the road leading to the beach. There is one road Gazetted, and the owners of the other would give it to the Government if they will put it in order.

Memorial Services.

In the Centennial church last night Rev. J. H. White preached an impressive memorial sermon, the late Fred. S. S. Humber being the subject of his remarks. He based his sermon on the 3rd chapter of 1st Corinthians, 11th to 15th verses: "Other foundation can no man lay," etc. He referred to the calling of the deceased who as a builder had always been most careful to secure a good foundation, and build up with good material. With regard to his life and character he had observed the same principle, making his foundation on the Rock of Ages, and building up a true and upright character in all respects. He was beloved by all with whom he came in contact, and he would live in memory although his soul had left this earthly temple to receive his reward in the great temple not built with hands, eternal in the heavens.

FOR THE ORIENT.

The Empress of Japan Starts on Her Trip Across the Pacific—Her Passengers.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Captain Lee, arrived off the outer dock last evening and left at 10 o'clock this morning for the Orient. While leaving the C.P.R. dock at Vancouver yesterday at dead low water her starboard propeller struck a submerged snag. A diver went down this morning to see what damage had been done. He reported that a piece of one of the propeller's blades, three by seven inches, had been bent, but otherwise the steamer was not scratched. At the time the propeller struck the man at the chain was calling out "27 feet of water," while the Empress was drawing but 25 feet 6 inches.

The Empress had a good load of freight and the following passengers:—E. W. Bass and wife, Mr. Barton, Lieut. Boothby, G. K. H. Britton, Wm. Brooke-Rawle and wife, Mrs. Cavendish, Dr. D. Conkling, B. P. B. Conkling, Miss Conkling, M. Defauconval, Commander Fleet, Dr. Helmuth and wife, H. G. Hawkins, J. H. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, Col. E. D. Judd, Bishop Key, C. S. Leckie, Dr. S. M. Lefferts, Mr. Levy, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Platt, R.A. Shaw, H. Symons, Dr. Thorniecroft, A. H. Waterhouse and wife, W. S. Wheeling, Rev. Vincent, Mrs. England, Dr. Arnold, Rev. Draper, J. Edgar and wife, D. and W. Edgar, A. Lee, W. Harvie, J. Harvie and E. Rae.

MAJOR BELL.

The Organizer and Owner of the Great Bell Farm in the Northwest.

Major Bell, who established and managed the farm of 60,000 acres at Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., known as the Bell Farm, arrived in the city last night. In conversation with a representative of the TIMES, the Major said the prospects for a good crop in Manitoba and the Territories this year were most encouraging. The season was late, and the crops consequently were not as far advanced as they generally are at the end of June, but with favorable weather in July the results would be most satisfactory. Last year the Bell Farm produced 90,000 bushels, about one-half of which was threshed last fall and the remainder this spring. This year there are about 3000 acres in crop. Photographic views of this famous farm show 20 self-binders at work in a field of wheat, large granaries, stables, workshops, etc.

Major Bell expressed himself as delighted with Victoria. "The contrast to the prairie," said he, "is very great, but"—he added pointedly—"why are your streets not in better order? Where everything else is so pleasing, it is a pity to spoil the effect with untidy streets. They should be paved."

Major Bell is a brother to Mrs. (Rev.) Robson, of Vancouver, and was a resident for many years of Brockville, Ont. He leaves for Qu'Appelle to-night.

THE QUADRA'S DAMAGES.

Estimated Cost of the Work Upon the Repairs, $10,000.

The Government steamer Quadra rests safely on the bottom of the dry dock, and the work upon her repairs has commenced. The dock was pumped out this morning. A member of the TIMES staff was present when the temporary bandages were removed from the forefoot and had an excellent opportunity to view the damage done by the rock. The solid steel keel, three inches thick, and the stem at the bend of the forefoot have been bent, twisted and shoved up into the frame work, about thirty feet of the keel being thus hogged. All the plates on the port bilge for thirty or forty feet abaft the stem are pressed in and bent into all kinds of shapes, punctured with holes and denuded in some places of the connecting bolts and rivets. The bow evidently struck the rock first and the steamer slid off to starboard. Beyond the thirty feet or so of damaged plates and keel there is not another scratch on the boat. It is extraordinary how the bandages kept the water out. Had they not been secured with the seamanlike skill that they were, the vessel must have sunk long before reaching port.

In conversation with Captain Gaudin at the drydock the TIMES man learned that the damage, roughly estimated, will amount to about $10,000, and the repairs will take a month to execute. The Albion Iron Works have not yet made their exact estimate. Mr. Bullen, manager of the firm, was down at Esquimalt this afternoon viewing the injured steamer. Captain Gaudin said all the signalling instruments connecting the bridge with the engine room were removed before the steamer settled into the water. Less than $50 will set the engines to rights. A large gang of men were busy scraping the barnacles off the Quadra's bottom plates, and taking out the anchors and chain cables. What bilge water there is in the steamer will be pumped out this evening. Considering that the steamer has been under water a month she does not present a very rough appearance. The smokestack, iron work and brass are plentifully coated with rust and verdigris, but there are no breakages. A coat of fresh paint and a little sandpaper will make the Quadra look as smart as when she steamed out of her native Clyde.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

Good Attendance at this Morning's Meeting —Three Papers Read and Discussed.

Early in the morning, notwithstanding the warm weather, a large number of delegates were seen wending their way toward the Centennial Methodist church, where, promptly at 9 o'clock, the meeting was opened by devotional exercises.

The business of the convention was opened by an excellent paper on the pledge of the Epworth League by Mr. Hinkson Siddall. It was discussed pro and con with great earnestness by Mr. Hall, president of the Centennial Epworth League; Rev. Mr. Morden, of Victoria West Methodist church; Mr. Cooksley, president of the Westminster Epworth League; Mr. Ed. Lewis, president of Pandora Methodist League; Rev. C. Watson; Mr. Thompson, Princess Methodist church, Vancouver; Mr. Mitchner, Sumas; Mr. Williamson, Nanaimo; Rev. W. Baer, Nanaimo.

The paper on "The Relation of the League to the Sunday School," given by Mr. Keighley, of Vancouver, came in for discussion and many valuable points were advanced to further this important branch of the work.

The paper on "The Place Our Young People Should Occupy in the Regular Social Meetings of the Church," by Mr. Thompson, Princess Street League, Vancouver, received considerable attention from the various delegates present, and many suggestions of great value were made which will be of great benefit to the various leagues represented.

The report of the committee on organization was next taken up and considered clause by clause, and after amending was adopted as a whole.

On motion it was decided to hold the next convention at Vancouver.

A telegram was read from Rev. Dr. George, stating inability to be present at the convention owing to illness, but that Rev. Dr. Bright, of Seattle, would be present.

The delegates present were photographed before adjournment.

The Convention re-assembled this afternoon when the nomination committee reported. The report was adopted and the following officers elected:—

President—W. T. Cooksley, New Westminster; 1st vice-presiden, A. W. Thompson, Vancouver; 2nd vice-president—Mrs. Siddall, Victoria; 3rd vice-president—Hall Williams, Nanaimo; secretary—W. Clubb, Vancouver; treasurer—Miss Williams, New Westminster.

Professor T. Cooper, of Toronto, music teacher, died of heart failure at Niagara Falls.

DOWN FROM KOOTENAY.

A Prominent Engineer Tells a Few Facts About the El Dorado of Prospectors.

The Land to be Reclaimed at Kootenay Lake the Finest in the World.

Mr. H. B. Smith, C. E., of Messrs. Keefer & Smith, returned to Victoria from Kootenay last Saturday afternoon. A representative of the TIMES called upon Mr. Smith at his office in the Turner block this morning and found him busy upon a big map of one of the flourishing cities to be in the Kootenay district, but not so busy that he could not spare a few minutes to talk about the glorious prospects of that favored region.

"Well, what do you want to know?" said Mr. Smith abruptly, laying down his pencil and stencil and casting a scrutinizing glance at the inquisitive "newspaper person."

"Anybody who has just returned from Kootenay is generally pretty well stocked with news," was the reply.

"Can't say I am," said Mr. Smith.

"How's Nelson?"

"Flourishing."

"Any prospectors up there?"

"Prospectors! The country's full of 'em. They are all over the place, and the finds are quite frequent and very encouraging. There are also occasional sales which are also indicative of prosperity. The town of Nelson is a lively spot; there are over 600 people there now. The hotels are as full as they can hold. In the principal one, the Hotel de Fair, they were so full they wanted the guests to double up. It is a well-equipped hotel and entitled to be called first class. Of course, frontier prices rule, and the regular rate is $3.50 per day. The two banks started at Nelson lately are doing a big business. They are the Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of Montreal. The town has a system of water-works with taps in all the houses; the water is well distributed, and the supply is abundant. It is hardly necessary to say that it is splendid water. They have also a police force; I don't know how many men are in it, but I saw one policeman patrolling the street.

"What like are the surroundings of Nelson?"

"Very rugged. Mountains all round. There is scarcely a level patch of ground in sight beyond the townsite. The mountains about the place are extremely rich in ores of all kinds. There is no question about it, if anybody with money went in there and bought up those finds and worked them, immense fortunes could be made. This is shown by the eagerness with which the prospectors scatter themselves all over the country. There are any number of them. No sooner does a man scrape together a few dollars at some other kind of work than he is off like a shot to prospect. A number of my men did the same thing. It is a kind of craze, but there is good reason for it."

"And how about your own work in the land reclamation at Kootenay lake?"

"We are getting along well. The first dredger has been built, tested and is working satisfactorily. We are now waiting for a slight fall in the river to begin operations full force. This will be in a few days. The erection of that dyke will reclaim 47,000 acres of the finest land in the world. It is a perfect Garden of Eden. It is the most perfect stretch of loam ever seen anywhere and is practically bottomless, inexhaustible. A rich, fat soil, the very cream of farming land. Now, to show you that it is not a quagmire or peat moss or anything else but splendid farming land, the excavation in which the dredge was built is ten feet deep, surrounded with water within a few feet of the edge. Yet the bottom of the excavation is only damp and that water has been standing around the excavation for weeks. That should surely settle the statement that has been made about the land being only a swamp or quicksand."

"How long will the work take to complete?"

"Five years at the present rate of progress. Of course it all depends on the number of dredges put on. The more dredges the more quickly will the work be done. It is expected that the company will put on an extra dredge very soon. The success of the scheme depends upon the willingness of the company to erect a substantial piece of work. This they are willing to do, so the undertaking must go forward."

"Will it be arduous work cutting for and erecting the dyke?"

"No. There are positively no engineering difficulties. As I tell you we have simply to cut through clear, soft loam, and when that tract of land is reclaimed its equal for fertility will not exist on the globe. It will be the finest property in the world."

VICTORIA'S UNSAFE BRIDGES.

People Who Cross the Point Ellice and Gully Bridges do so at Their Own Risk.

The Gully and the Point Ellice bridges are both in an unsafe condition, but carriages continue to go over them. There are three rotten timbers in the Point Ellice bridge, one of which has sunk three inches. The cars continue to run over, the passengers, however, being required to walk over. The city engineer says the members of the street committee are considering whether they will replace the rotten timbers with wooden or iron beams. With iron beams the bridge would stand for many years. They have been considering for a couple of weeks and in the meantime passengers go over the bridge with their hearts in their mouths.

The Gully bridge is not as bad as the one at Point Ellice, but it is nevertheless unsafe. According to the engineer, a new bridge, wider and higher than the old one, is required. He says it would be very costly to fill in the ravine.

A gentleman who frequently crosses the bridge in question says he is expecting to hear of an accident at any minute. If something is not done immediately both bridges will have to be closed at one time and then good-bye to any drives around the Gorge for some time to come.

THE HALCYON'S NEW OWNER.

Mr. E. W. McLean, Who Purchased the Halcyon, is Here to Settle all Claims.

Will the Swift and Graceful Little Schooner be Allowed to go Free?

The trim little schooner Halcyon, which for almost a year has been anchored just off Point Ellice bridge, is likely to make a move shortly.

Mr. E. W. Mclean, of San Francisco, who purchased the Halcyon from A.W. Wilson, over whose name she was registered when changed from a yacht to a schooner, arrived in the city last week to settle all claims against her. These amount to about $5000 and consist of a year's wages each, to Captain Metcalf, Mate Harvey and Seaman Hardly, and provisions for the boat during that time. The crew were about to take action to get their wages when Mr. McLean arrived and came to an understanding with them, it being to the effect that the amount of these men's wages and bills against the schooner are to be paid to Consul Myers.

If the new owner should decide to take the schooner away from Victoria he may find a few hitches in the way. In the first place she is on the black books of the United States Government, it being only too well known that she was engaged in smuggling. The Canadian customs authorities might also want an explanation about the movements of the Halcyon, after she left Canaguaga. She cleared from that port for Victoria and it is not known by the authorities whether she did not touch at a few points between Canaguaga and Victoria. If she did stop anywhere, and discharge or load any cargo she is liable to a fine. What also causes some suspicion is the fact that a party who were interested in the Halcyon went down the west coast to visit her before she came into Victoria.

Of course it is not known that she will be fined or libelled by the authorities on either side, but it is hardly probable that she will be allowed to go without some examination.

A MODEL C.P.R. TRAIN

For Exhibition at World's Fair—Montreal's Longitude, Etc.

MONTREAL, June 25.—Prof. McLeod, of McGill observatory, leaves for England to-day in connection with determining the longitude of Montreal from Greenwich. He will be away some two months.

W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific railway, returned to Montreal yesterday after a trip of inspection over the Atlantic division. Mr. Van Horne informed a reporter to-day that there was no truth in the statement that his mission on this trip was to consult with Lord Mount Stephen on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship service. As to the proposal to exhibit a model C.P.R. car at Columbia exposition, Mr. Van Horne said the project depended entirely upon the facilities which the company may obtain in the great fair.

Mr. McNicoll, the general passenger agent, stated that the Canadian section of the exposition would be in conjunction with the British section; that he had written the British commissioner, who had just arrived in New York, and that his reply would probably decide the matter. If the car is exhibited, it shall be of Canadian make and equipped by Canadian trainmen.

A LOW DOWN GAME.

TO THE EDITOR:—Some person calling himself "J.W." has been playing it low down on the News. Sunday he had these verses published in that paper.—

AT LAST!

At last! Sad soul how sweet the sound
When all is o'er, and Thou hast come
Even to the bed where deep, profound,
In slumber soft, no more to roam,
See all Thy cares will soon be o'er,
Twine ne'er so close around the heart,
As withered vines to bloom no more,
High hopes and vain ambitions; smart
As daggers thrust, the keen regret,
In that last sleep they all shall merge
At once in rest. For matters now
Tinsel and dross, which, fools would urge,
On Life's fair ship must gild the prow.
Time recks not how the race begun,
At last he brings them all to one. J.W.

If you take the second letter of each line, reading downwards, you will find them make up a sentence that is not flattering to the News. J. W. ought to be ashamed of himself for making the News say, "The News isn't in it." SIR HUGO.

Victoria, June 27th, 1892.

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up $500. One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales. Its makers profess to cure "cold in the head," and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay $500 for their over-confidence.—

Not in newspaper words but in *hard cash!* Think of what confidence it takes to put that in the papers—and *mean* it.

Its makers believe in the remedy. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

After all, the mild agencies are the best. Perhaps they work more slowly, but they work *surely*. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an *active* agency but *quiet* and *mild*. They're sugar-coated, easy to take, never shock nor derange the system and half their power is the mild way in which their work is done. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Twenty-five cents a vial. Of all druggists.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE

Progress of the Work at the Victoria Hydraulic Co.'s Claim---High Water on the Horsefly.

Down From the Big Bend---A Prospector at Slocan Who Did Not Strike a Big Thing.

KAMLOOPS.

Fine strawberries are grown at Noble Hill.

The boating season is in full swing.

The closing examinations of the Kamloops public schools took place on Wednesday.

O. Redpath returned from his trip to Kootenay, and has gone down to work on his cinnabar location near Copper Creek.

Mr. James Newland, of Ashcroft, passed through Kamloops yesterday driving a band of 100 head of cattle to the Harper range for the Canadian Cattle Company.

Frank Newberry was thrown from a bucking horse yesterday at Hull Brothers' range, and was brought in to the hospital. The horse jumped on him and kicked before he could be rescued. Some stitches were taken in his face, and although badly battered, it is believed there are no serious internal injuries.

The committee of citizens who lately formed themselves into an association for the purpose of furthering the interest of the mineral properties of the district, have decided to call the same the "Kamloops District Mining Bureau," with headquarters at Kamloops. Any information from miners, prospectors and others will be gladly received by the secretary, Mr. J. S. Bennett, and any information at hand concerning the various localities will be cheerfully given by the bureau.—Sentinel.

QUESNELLE FORKS, CARIBOO.

Mr. T. J. Gillespie has arrived at Kamloops from Quesnelle Forks, where he was engaged with the Victoria Hydraulic Mining company. Mr. Gillespie reports that a full force of men was put to work by this company in April; although more or less had been done during the winter. Their ditch, which taps Quesnelle Lake, and is eight miles long, has been cleaned out, and is in good running order. They have also built another ditch one and one-quarter miles long, to carry water to their piping, and they are now putting in the pipes, which will soon be ready to use. When this is done all the machinery and labor required to put the mine in first-class working shape will have been provided. Ground sluicing has been going on steadily, and when the pipes get to throwing a powerful stream against the gravel bank, which shows a sheer face rising 90 feet above bed rock, nothing apparently is wanting to fulfill the high expectations formed by this company, except an application of the labor necessary to take out gold. And it will not probably be many weeks before a clean-up will give the final test as to the value of the property. No fears are entertained in regard to the result.

The Victoria Company is also doing considerable work on a claim on the South Fork, and have put in two dams about a mile above the claim to control the water.

The South Fork Hydraulic Company, J. Barker, manager, have a force of Chinamen working on their ditch and clearing away the timber along its course. When the ditch planned by this company is completed, it will be nearly fifteen miles long, and it will probably be late in the season before they can fully demonstrate the value of their property.

Miners on the Horsefly are troubled with high water and some have had to close down till it recedes. A good many men are out of employment in consequence.

REVELSTOKE.

At Revelstoke County Court on Monday only one case came before the judge (Mr. Justice Drake), that of Haig vs. Righton. Defendant did not appear and a verdict was entered for plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Drake, Sheriff Redgrave and Mr. A. G. M. Spragge were passengers to Robson on Tuesday and attended County Court at Nelson the following day.

A. S. Farwell, the founder of the town, arrived from the coast on the 24th and went down the river.

The Star reports the following birth: At Revelstoke, on the 22nd inst., Miss Slack's canary, of twins. All doing well.

J. W. Haskins, who has been prospecting in the Slocan district for the past three months, arrived in town on Wednesday. He has not been fortunate enough to make a find of any consequence. He intends to spend a few months in the Lardeau country, and in the fall will go to Australia, where he has a millionaire relative and great expectations.

Mr. Loughead, whose wife was confined with twins last week, buried the remaining twin on Monday. The other infant died shortly after its birth.

Messrs. Angus McKay and Sam Hill arrived down from Big Bend on Thursday morning, having walked the whole distance. They have no news worth reporting, things being quiet at Smith Creek and the French Creek party had not long been started to work when they left. Jack Shaw, Gus Lund, Joe Sand and E. Devoe, who had been working in a tunnel under French Creek, quit work on account of the water coming in.

The Columbia river is very sensitive to the weather. It has fallen quite three feet because of the cool days we experienced in the early part of the week. The past two days having been scorchers we may expect to see a corresponding rise in the water. But there will be no danger of an overflow this year now.

NAKUSP.

Fourteen additional men were put to work on the Government trail on Tuesday, which will be completed through to Slocan lake by Monday next. The trail is 18 miles in length, and runs through the Slocan pass.

Arrangements are now in progress for landing the mails for Eldorado City of Nakusp, which can be taken through in five hours, or only ten hours from Revelstoke.

The steamboat on Slocan lake is nearly completed, and the route will in all probability be open within the next week or ten days.

Mr. Neault, C.P.R. contractor, has taken the contract for grading the streets of Nakusp, and the work will be proceeded with at once.

A sawmill is to be erected forthwith.

FISH CREEK.

Mr. J. H. Anderson has bought the Silver Bow from B. Green; price not stated.

Development work is being done by those owning claims on the big ledge, while many prospectors are going higher up the mountains, ore being found everywhere in paying quantities.

During a thunderstorm last week two prospectors in the mountains near Eldorado were struck by lightning, and one of them—W. Tonkins, a fine built young man—was instantly killed. His companion, S. J. Taylor, was badly scorched about the body and the toes of his boots were burnt off, but he was able shortly afterwards to go for assistance. The body was carried down the steep mountain to Eldorado. A specimen of mineral which Tonkins held in his hand was found to be melted. The same day a body, too much decomposed for recognition, was found on the other side of the ridge. It is supposed to have been lying under the snow all winter, and may be the remains of a man named Randall, who left Nelson late last year and has never since been heard of.

BONAPARTE.

Crops in the Bonaparte valley are looking remarkably well; gardens, however, are somewhat backward, owing to the overflowing of the Bonaparte river, retarding the growth of plants. The river is much higher than has been witnessed for many years.

Hr. H. Higginbottom, the well-known carpenter, is erecting a fine dwelling-house for Mr. Thos. Morgan.

Mr. B. F. English is also making preparations for the erection of a house.

Mr. S. N. Rhoades, taxidermist, who is making a collection of birds, insects, etc., in the interests of the Philadelphia museum, is spending a few days at the Mondori hotel; from here he will proceed to La Hache.

CLINTON.

Freighting along the Cariboo road is better this season than last year and teamsters are feeling jubilant.

A New York company has been formed called the Pavilian Hydraulic Mining Co., to work a placer claim on the bank of the Fraser, known as the Big Slide. The company will saw 120,000 feet of lumber, as they have two miles of fluming to construct.

Mr. R. Jamieson arrived from Empire Valley where he has been looking over some horses and made some investments. He has a high opinion of horses raised in the "Empire" section and reports crops and bunch grass looming up in fine shape.

Many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife, in consequence of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be cured, without an operation, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy expels from the blood all the impurities by which disease is generated.

The Ridgetown Canning Company has been incorporated with a capital of $25,000.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 1126 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE SCARLET LETTER

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

They sat down again, side by side and hand clasped in hand, on the moss-y trunk of the fallen tree. Life had never brought them a gloomier hour. It was the point whither their pathway has so long been tending and darkening ever as it stole along, and yet it inclosed a charm that made them linger upon it and claim another and another and ever all another moment. The forest sighed obscure around them and creaked with a blast that was passing through it. The boughs were tossing heavily above their heads, while one solemn old pine groaned dolefully to another, as if telling the sad story of the pair that sate beneath or constrained to forebode evil to come.

And yet they lingered. How dreary looked the forest track that led backward to the settlement, where Hester Prynne must take up again the burden of her ignominy and the minister the hollow mockery of his good name. So they lingered an instant longer. No golden light had ever been so precious as the gloom of this dark forest. Here, seen only by his eyes, the scarlet letter need not burn into the bosom of the fallen woman! Here, seen only by her eyes, Arthur Dimmesdale, false to God and man, might be for one moment true!

He started at a thought that suddenly occurred to him.

"Hester," cried he, "here is a new horror! Roger Chillingworth knows your purpose to reveal his true character. Will he continue, then, to keep our secret? What will now be the course of his revenge?"

"There is a strange secrecy in his nature," replied Hester thoughtfully, "and it has grown upon him by the hidden practices of his revenge. I deem it not likely that he will betray the secret. He will doubtless seek other means of satiating his dark passion."

"And I—how am I to live longer, breathing the same air with this deadly enemy?" exclaimed Arthur Dimmesdale, shrinking within himself and pressing his hand nervously against his heart, a gesture that had grown involuntary with him. "Think for me, Hester! Thou art strong. Resolve for me!"

"Thou must dwell no longer with this man," said Hester slowly and firmly. "Thy heart must be no longer under his evil eye!"

"It were far worse than death!" replied the minister. "But how to avoid it? What choice remains to me? Shall I lie down again on these withered leaves, where I cast myself when thou didst tell me what he was? Must I sink down there and die at once?"

"Alas, what a ruin has befallen thee!" said Hester with the tears gushing into her eyes. "Wilt thou die for very weakness? There is no other cause!"

"The judgment of God is on me," answered the conscience stricken priest. "It is too mighty for me to struggle with!"

"Heaven would show mercy," rejoined Hester, "hadst thou but the strength to take advantage of it."

"Be thou strong for me!" answered he. "Advise me what to do."

"Is the world, then, so narrow?" exclaimed Hester Prynne, fixing her deep eyes on the minister's and instinctively exercising a magnetic power over a spirit so shattered and subdued that it could hardly hold itself erect. "Doth the universe lie within the compass of yonder town, which only a little time ago was but a leaf strewn desert, as lonely as this around us? Whither leads yonder forest track? Backward to the settlement, thou sayest! Yes, but onward too. Deeper it goes and deeper into the wilderness less plainly to be seen at every step, until some few miles hence the yellow leaves will show no vestige of the white man's tread. There thou art free! So brief a journey would bring thee from a world where thou hast been most wretched to one where thou mayest still be happy! Is there not shade enough in all this boundless forest to hide thy heart from the gaze of Roger Chillingworth?"

"Yes, Hester; but only under the fallen leaves!" replied the minister, with a sad smile.

"Then there is the broad pathway of the sea!" continued Hester. "It brought thee hither. If thou so choose, it will bear thee back again. In our native land, whether in some remote rural village or in vast London—or surely in Germany, in France, in pleasant Italy—thou wouldst be beyond his power and knowledge! And what hast thou to do with all these iron men and their opinions? They have kept thy better part in bondage too long already!"

"It cannot be!" answered the minister, listening as if he were called upon to realize a dream. "I am powerless to go! Wretched and sinful as I am, I have had no other thought than to drag on my earthly existence in the sphere where Providence hath placed me. Lost as my soul is, I would still do what I may for other human souls! I dare not quit my post, though an unfaithful sentinel, whose sure reward is death and dishonor, when his dreary watch shall come to an end!"

"Thou art crushed under this seven years' weight of misery," replied Hester, fervently resolved to buoy him up with her own energy. "But thou shalt leave it all behind thee! It shall not cumber thy steps, as thou treadest along the forest path; neither shalt thou freight the ship with it, if thou prefer to cross the sea. Leave this wreck and ruin here where it hath happened. Meddle no more with it! Begin all anew! Hast thou exhausted possibility in the failure of this one trial? Not so! The future is yet full of trial and success. There is happiness to be enjoyed! There is good to be done! Exchange this false life of thine for a true one. Be, if the spirit summon thee to such a mission, the teacher and apostle of the red men. Or—as is more thy nature—be a scholar and a sage among the wisest and most renowned of the cultivated world. Preach! Write! Act! Do anything, save to lie down and die! Give up this name of Arthur Dimmesdale and make thyself another, and a high one, such as thou canst wear without fear or shame. Why shouldst thou tarry so much as one other day in the torments that have so gnawed into thy life!—that have made thee feeble to will and to do!—that will leave thee powerless even to repent! Up and away!"

"O Hester!" cried Arthur Dimmesdale, in whose eyes a fitful light, kindled by her enthusiasm, flashed up and died away, "thou tellest of running a race to a man whose knees are tottering beneath him! I must die here! There is not the strength or courage left me to venture into the wide, strange, difficult world alone!"

It was the last expression of the despondency of a broken spirit. He lacked energy to grasp the better fortune that seemed within his reach.

He repeated the word.

"Alone, Hester!"

"Thou shalt not go alone!" answered she in a deep whisper.

Then all was spoken!

CHAPTER XIII.

A FLOOD OF SUNSHINE.

Arthur Dimmesdale gazed into Hester's face with a look in which hope and joy shone out indeed, but with fear betwixt them, and a kind of horror at her boldness, who had spoken what he vaguely hinted at, but dared not speak.

But Hester Prynne, with a mind of native courage and activity, and for so long a period not merely estranged, but outlawed, from society, had habituated herself to such latitude of speculation as was altogether foreign to the clergyman. She had wandered, without rule or guidance, in a moral wilderness; as vast, as intricate and shadowy as the untamed forest, amid the gloom of which they were now holding a colloquy that was to decide their fate. Her intellect and heart had their home, as it were, in desert places, where she roamed as freely as the wild Indian in his woods.

For years past she had looked from this estranged point of view at human institutions, and whatever priests or legislators had established; criticising all with hardly more reverence than the Indian would feel for the clerical band, the judicial robe, the pillory, the gallows, the fireside or the church. The tendency of her fate and fortunes had been to set her free. The scarlet letter was her passport into regions where other women dared not tread. Shame, despair, solitude! These had been her teachers—stern and wild ones—and they had made her strong, but taught her much amiss.

The minister, on the other hand, had never gone through an experience calculated to lead him beyond the scope of generally received laws; although, in a single instance, he had so fearfully transgressed one of the most sacred of them.

* * *

Thus we seem to see that, as regarded Hester Prynne, the whole seven years of outlaw and ignominy had been little other than a preparation for this very hour. But Arthur Dimmesdale! Were such a man once more to fall, what plea could be urged in extenuation of his crime? None; unless it avail him somewhat, that he was broken down by long and exquisite suffering; that his mind was darkened and confused by the very remorse which harrowed it; that, between fleeing as an avowed criminal and remaining as a hypocrite, conscience might find it hard to strike the balance: that it was human to avoid the peril of death and infamy and the inscrutable machinations of an enemy; that, finally, to this poor pilgrim, on his dreary and desert path, faint, sick, miserable, there appeared a glimpse of human affection and sympathy, a new life and a true one, in exchange for the heavy doom which he was now expiating. And be the stern and sad truth spoken, that the breach which guilt has once made into the human soul is never in this mortal state repaired. It may be watched and guarded; so that the enemy shall not force his way again into the citadel, and might even in his subsequent assaults select some other avenue in preference to that where he had formerly succeeded. But there is still the ruined wall, and near it the stealthy tread of the foe that would win over again his unforgotten triumph.

The struggle, if there were one, need not be described. Let it suffice that the clergyman resolved to flee and not alone.

"If, in all these past seven years," thought he, "I could recall one instant of peace or hope, I would yet endure, for the sake of that earnest of heaven's mercy. But now, since I am irrevocably doomed—wherefore should I not snatch the solace allowed to the condemned culprit, before his execution? Or, if this be the path to a better life, as Hester would persuade me, I surely give up no fairer prospect by pursuing it! Neither can I any longer live without her companionship; so powerful is she to sustain—so tender to soothe! O thou to whom I dare not lift mine eyes, wilt thou yet pardon me?"

"Thou wilt go!" said Hester calmly, as he met her glance.

The decision once made, a glow of strange enjoyment threw its flickering brightness over the trouble of his breast. It was the exhilarating effect—upon a prisoner just escaped from the dungeon of his own heart—of breathing the wild, free atmosphere of an unredeemed, unchristianized, lawless region. His spirit rose, as it were, with a bound, and attained a nearer prospect of the sky than throughout all the misery which had kept him groveling on the earth. Of a deeply religious temperament, there was inevitably a tinge of the devotional in his mood.

"Do I feel joy again?" cried he, wondering at himself. "Methought the gem of it was dead in me! O Hester, thou art my better angel! I seem to have flung myself—sick, in stained and sorrow blackened—down upon these forest leaves, and to have risen up all made anew, and with new powers to glorify him that hath been merciful! This is already the better life! Why did we not find it sooner?"

"Let us not look back," answered Hester Prynne. "The past is gone! Wherefore should we linger upon it now? See! With this symbol I undo it all, and make it as it had never been!"

So speaking, she undid the clasp that fastened the scarlet letter, and taking it from her bosom threw it to a distance among the withered leaves. The mystic token alighted on the hither verge of the stream. With a hand's breadth farther flight it would have fallen into the water and have given the little brook another woe to carry onward, besides the unintelligible tale which it still kept murmuring about. But there lay the embroidered letter, glittering like a lost jewel, which some ill fated wanderer might pick up, and thenceforth be haunted by strange phantoms of guilt, sinkings of the heart and unaccountable misfortune.

The stigma gone Hester heaved a long, deep sigh, in which the burden of shame and anguish departed from her spirit. Oh, exquisite relief! She had not known the weight until she felt the freedom! By another impulse she took off the formal cap that confined her hair; and down it fell upon her shoulders, dark and rich, with at once a shadow and a light in its abundance, and imparting the charm of softness to her features. There played around her mouth and beamed out of her eyes a radiant and tender smile that seemed gushing from the very heart of womanhood. A crimson flush was glowing on her cheek that had been long so pale. Her sex, her youth and the whole richness of her beauty came back from what men call the irrevocable past, and clustered themselves with her maiden hope and a happiness before unknown within the magic circle of this hour.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the effluence of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. All at once, as with a sudden smile of heaven, forth burst the sunshine, pouring a very flood into the obscure forest, gladdening each green leaf, transmuting the yellow fallen ones to gold and gleaming adown the gray trunks of the solemn trees. The objects that had made a shadow hitherto embodied the brightness now. The course of the little brook might be traced by its merry gleam afar into the wood's heart of mystery, which had become a mystery of joy.

Such was the sympathy of nature—that wild, heathen nature of the forest, never subjugated by human law, nor illumined by higher truth—with the bliss of these two spirits! Love, whether newly born or aroused from a deathlike slumber, must always create a sunshine, filling the heart so full of radiance that it overflows upon the outward world. Had the forest still kept its gloom it would have been bright in Hester's eyes, and bright in Arthur Dimmesdale's!

Hester looked at him with the thrill of another joy.

"Thou must know Pearl!" said she. "Our little Pearl! Thou hast seen her—yes, I know it—but thou wilt see her now with other eyes. She is a strange child. I hardly comprehend her. But thou wilt love her dearly as I do, and wilt advise me how to deal with her."

"Dost thou think the child will be glad to know me?" asked the minister somewhat uneasily. "I have long shrunk from children because they often show a distrust—a backwardness to be familiar with me. I have even been afraid of little Pearl."

"Ah, that was sad!" answered the mother. "But she will love thee dearly and thou her. She is not far off. I will call her! Pearl! Pearl!"

"I see the child," observed the minister. "Yonder she is, standing in a streak of sunshine, a good way off on the other side of the brook. So thou thinkest the child will love me?"

Hester smiled and again called to Pearl, who was visible at some distance, as the minister had described her, like a bright appareled vision in a sunbeam, which fell down upon her through an arch of boughs. The ray quivered to and fro making her figure dim or distinct—now a real child, now like a child's spirit—as the splendor went and came again. She heard her mother's voice and approached slowly through the forest.

Pearl had not found the hour pass wearisomely while her mother sat talking with the clergyman. The great black forest—stern as it showed itself to those who brought the guilt and troubles of the world into its bosom—became the playmate of the lonely infant as well as it knew how. Somber as it was it put on the kindest of its moods to welcome her.

* * *

And she was gentler here than in the grassy margined streets of the settlement or in her mother's cottage. The flowers seemed to know it, and one another whispered as she passed, "Adorn thyself with me, thou beautiful child; adorn thyself with me!" and to please them Pearl gathered the violets and anemones and columbines and some twigs of the freshest green, which the old trees held down before her eyes. With these she decorated her hair and her young waist, and became a nymph child, or an infant dryad, or whatever else was in closest sympathy with the antique wood. In such guise had Pearl adorned herself, when she heard her mother's voice and came slowly back.

Slowly, for she saw the clergyman.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CHILD AT THE BROOKSIDE.

"Thou wilt love her dearly," repeated Hester Prynne, as she and the minister sat watching little Pearl. "Dost thou not think her beautiful? And see with what natural skill she has made those simple flowers adorn her? Had she gathered pearls and diamonds and rubies in the wood they could not have become her better. She is a splendid child! But I know whose brow she has!"

"Dost thou know, Hester," said Arthur Dimmesdale with an unquiet smile, "that this dear child, tripping about always at thy side, hath caused me many an alarm? Methought—Oh, Hester, what a thought is that, and how terrible to dread it!—that my own features were partly repeated in her face, and so strikingly that the world might see them! But she is mostly thine!"

"No, no! Not mostly!" answered the mother, with a tender smile. "A little longer and thou needest not to be afraid to trace whose child she is. But how strangely beautiful she looks, with those wild flowers in her hair! It is as if one of the fairies, whom we left in our dear old England, had decked her out to meet us."

It was with a feeling which neither of them had ever before experienced that they sat and watched Pearl's slow advance. In her was visible the tie that united them. She had been offered to the world these seven years past as the living hieroglyphic, in which was revealed the secret they so darkly sought to hide—all written in this symbol—all plainly manifest—had there been a prophet or magician skilled to read the character of flame! And Pearl was the oneness of their being. Be the foregone evil what it might, how could they doubt that their earthly lives and future destinies were conjoined, when they beheld at once the material union and the spiritual idea in whom they met and were to dwell immortally together? Thoughts like these—and perhaps other thoughts, which they did not acknowledge or define—threw an awe about the child as she came onward.

"Let her see nothing strange—no passion nor eagerness—in thy way of accosting her," whispered Hester. "Our Pearl is a fitful and fantastic little elf sometimes. Especially, she is seldom tolerant of emotion, when she does not fully comprehend the why and wherefore. But the child hath strong affections! She loves me and will love thee!"

"Thou canst not think," said the minister, glancing aside at Hester Prynne, "how my heart dreads this interview and yearns for it! But in truth, as I already told thee, children are not readily won to be familiar with me. They will not climb my knee, nor prattle in my ear, nor answer to my smile; but stand apart and eye me strangely. Even little babes, when I take them in my arms, weep bitterly. Yet Pearl twice in her little lifetime hath been kind to me! The first time—thou knowest it well! The last was when thou ledst her with thee to the house of yonder stern old governor."

"And thou didst plead so bravely in her behalf and mine!" answered the mother. "I remember it, and so shall little Pearl. Fear nothing! She may be strange and shy at first, but will soon learn to love thee!"

By this time Pearl had reached the margin of the brook, and stood on the farther side, gazing silently at Hester and the clergyman, who still sat together on the mossy tree trunk, waiting to receive her. Just where she had paused the brook chanced to form a pool, so smooth and quiet that it reflected a perfect image of her little figure, with all the brilliant picturesqueness of her beauty, in its adornment of flowers and wreathed foliage, but more refined and spiritualized than the reality.

This image, so nearly identical with the living Pearl, seemed to communicate somewhat of its own shadowy and intangible quality to the child herself. It was strange, the way in which Pearl stood, looking so steadfastly at them through the dim medium of the forest gloom; herself, meanwhile, all glorified with a ray of sunshine that was attracted thitherward as by a certain sympathy. In the brook beneath stood another child—another and the same—with likewise its ray of golden light. Hester felt herself, in some indistinct and tantalizing manner, estranged from Pearl; as if the child, in her lonely ramble through the forest, had strayed out of the sphere in which she and her mother dwelt together, and was now vainly seeking to return to it.

There was both truth and error in the impression; the child and mother were estranged, but through Hester's fault, not Pearl's. Since the latter rambled from her side another inmate had been admitted within the circle of the mother's feelings, and so modified the aspect of them all that Pearl, the returning wanderer, could not find her wonted place, and hardly knew where she was.

"I have a strange fancy," observed the sensitive minister, "that this brook is the boundary between two worlds, and thou canst never meet thy Pearl again. Or is she an elfish spirit, who, as the legends of our childhood taught us, is forbidden to cross a running stream? Pray hasten her, for this delay has already imparted a tremor to my nerves."

"Come, dearest child!" said Hester encouragingly, and stretching out both her arms. "How slow thou art! When hast thou been so sluggish before now? Here is a friend of mine, who must be thy friend also. Thou wilt have twice as much love henceforward as thy mother alone could give thee! Leap across the brook and come to us. Thou canst leap like a young deer!"

Pearl, without responding in any manner to these honey sweet expressions, remained on the other side of the brook. Now she fixed her bright, wild eyes on her mother, now on the minister, and now included them both in the same glance, as if to detect and explain to herself the relation which they bore to one another. For some unaccountable reason, as Arthur Dimmesdale felt the child's eyes upon himself, his hand—with that gesture so habitual as to have become involuntary—stole over his heart. At length, assuming a singular air of authority, Pearl stretched out her hand, with the small forefinger extended and pointing evidently toward her mother's breast. And beneath, in the mirror of the brook, there was the flower girdled and sunny image of little Pearl pointing her small forefinger too.

"Thou strange child, why dost thou not come to me?" exclaimed Hester.

Pearl still pointed with her forefinger, and a frown gathered on her brow—the more impressive from the childish, the almost babylike aspect of the features that conveyed it. As her mother still kept beckoning to her, and arraying her face in a holiday suit of unaccustomed smiles, the child stamped her foot with a yet more imperious look and gesture. In the brook again was the fantastic beauty of the image, with its reflected frown, its pointed finger and imperious gesture, giving emphasis to the aspect of little Pearl.

"Hasten, Pearl, or I shall be angry with thee!" cried Hester Prynne, who, however inured to such behavior on the elf child's part at other seasons, was naturally anxious for a more seemly deportment now. "Leap across the brook, naughty child, and run hither! Else I must come to thee!"

But Pearl, not a whit startled at her mother's threats, any more than mollified by her entreaties, now suddenly burst into a fit of passion, gesticulating violently and throwing her small figure into the most extravagant contortions. She accompanied this wild outbreak with piercing shrieks, which the woods reverberated on all sides; so that, alone as she was in her childish and unreasonable wrath, it seemed as if a hidden multitude were lending her their sympathy and encouragement. Seen in the brook once more was the shadowy wraith of Pearl's image, crowned and girdled with flowers, but stamping its foot, wildly gesticulating, and in the midst of all still pointing its small forefinger at Hester's bosom!

"I see what ails the child," whispered Hester to the clergyman, and turning pale in spite of a strong effort to conceal her trouble and annoyance. "Children will not abide any, the slightest, change in the accustomed aspect of things that are daily before their eyes. Pearl misses something which she has always seen me wear!"

"I pray you," answered the minister, "if thou hast any means of pacifying the child, do it forthwith! Save it were the cankered wrath of an old witch, like Mistress Hibbins," added he, attempting to smile, "I know nothing that I would not sooner encounter than this passion in a child. In Pearl's young beauty, as in the wrinkled witch, it has a preternatural effect. Pacify her, if thou lovest me!"

Hester turned again toward Pearl, with a crimson blush upon her cheek, a conscious glance aside at the clergyman, and then a heavy sigh; while, even before she had time to speak, the blush yielded to a deadly pallor.

"Pearl," said she sadly, "look down at thy feet! There!—before thee!—on the hither side of the brook!"

The child turned her eyes to the point indicated, and there lay the scarlet letter, so close upon the margin of the stream that the gold embroidery was reflected in it.

"Bring it hither!" said Hester.

"Come thou and take it up!" answered Pearl.

"Was ever such a child!" observed Hester aside to the minister. "Oh, I have much to tell thee about her! But in very truth she is right as regards this hateful token. I must bear its torture yet a little longer—only a few days longer—until we shall have left this region, and look back hither as to a land which we have dreamed of. The forest cannot hide it! The midocean shall take it from my hand and swallow it up forever!"

With these words she advanced to the margin of the brook, took up the scarlet letter and fastened it again into her bosom. Hopefully, but a moment ago, as Hester had spoken of drowning it in the deep sea, there was a sense of inevitable doom upon her, as she thus received back this deadly symbol from the hand of fate. She had flung it into infinite space—she had drawn an hour's free breath—and here again was the scarlet misery, glittering on the old spot! So it ever is, whether thus typified or no, that an evil deed invests itself with the character of doom. Hester next gathered up the heavy tresses of her hair and confined them beneath her cap. As if there were a withering spell in the sad letter, her beauty, the warmth and richness of her womanhood, departed like fading sunshine and a gray shadow seemed to fall across her.

When the dreary change was wrought she extended her hand to Pearl.

"Dost thou know thy mother now, child?" asked she reproachfully, but with a subdued tone. "Wilt thou come across the brook and own thy mother, now that she has her shame upon her—now that she is sad?"

"Yes; now I will!" answered the child, bounding across the brook, and clasping Hester in her arms. "Now thou art my mother indeed! And I am thy little Pearl!"

In a mood of tenderness that was not usual with her she drew down her mother's head and kissed her brow and both her cheeks. But then—by an odd kind of necessity that always impelled this child to alloy whatever comfort she might chance to give with a throb of anguish—Pearl put up her mouth, and kissed the scarlet letter too!

"That was not kind!" said Hester. "When thou hast shown me a little love, thou mockest me!"

"Why doth the minister sit yonder?" asked Pearl.

"He waits to welcome thee," replied her mother. "Come, thou, and entreat his blessing! He loves thee, my little Pearl, and loves thy mother too. Wilt thou not love him? Come; he longs to greet thee!"

"Doth he love us?" said Pearl, looking up with acute intelligence into her mother's face. "Will he go back with us, hand in hand, we three together, into the town?"

"Not now, dear child," answered Hester. "But in days to come he will walk hand in hand with us. We will have a home and fireside of our own, and thou shalt sit upon his knee and he will teach thee many things and love thee dearly. Thou wilt love him, wilt thou not?"

"And will he always keep his hand over his heart?" inquired Pearl.

"Foolish child, what a question is that!" exclaimed her mother. "Come and ask his blessing!"

But whether influenced by the jealousy that seems instinctive with every petted child toward a dangerous rival or from whatever caprice of her freakish nature, Pearl would show no favor to the clergyman. It was only by an exertion of force that her mother brought her up to him, hanging back and manifesting her reluctance by odd grimaces; of which, ever since her babyhood, she had possessed a singular variety, and could transform her mobile physiognomy into a series of different aspects, with a new mischief in them, each and all. The minister—painfully embarrassed, but hoping that a kiss might prove a talisman to admit him into the child's kindlier regards—bent forward and impressed one on her brow.

Hereupon Pearl broke away from her mother, and running to the brook stooped over it and bathed her forehead until the unwelcome kiss was quite washed off and diffused through a long lapse of the gliding water. She then remained apart, silently watching Hester and the clergyman, while they talked together and made such arrangements as were suggested by their new position and the purposes soon to be fulfilled.

And now this fateful interview had come to a close. The dell was to be left a solitude among its dark, old trees, which, with their multitudinous tongues, would whisper long of what had passed there, and no mortal be the wiser. And the melancholy brook would add this other tale to the mystery with which its little heart was already overburdened and whereof it still kept up a murmuring babble, with not a whit more cheerfulness of tone than for ages heretofore.

(To be Continued.)

A Fasting Pig.

The terrific storm of March 2, 1892, will long be remembered all over the northwest. A black pig weighing about 200 pounds, belonging to A. Weberg, undertook, with help of the storm, to outdo the celebrated Dr. Tanner in the way of living without food, and there is little doubt but that he would have succeeded had he not been disturbed.

When the storm was over Mr. Weberg looked about his place and found everything all right except the pig in question, which was missing. A thorough search was instituted, but the pig's whereabouts was not disclosed. Mr. Weberg finally gave it up and thought of course that the pig had perished in the storm and was buried in the snow. Thursday, the snow having nearly gone, Mr. Weberg turned his horses out in the pasture. They felt good and began to play and run around.

One of them jumped into a snowdrift near an old straw pile and he sank down through the soft snow into a cavity, when lo, and behold! up jumped the long lost pig, with a squeal and an ugh! as if to say "Don't bother me!" and walked off in a dignified manner. He was as fat and healthy as he was the day before the storm, but a little stiff in one hind leg where the horse had stepped on him. Thursday was the 17th, making sixteen days imprisonment without food, air or water. This may be a valuable discovery. The hog may live through the winter like the bear, in a comatose state, subsisting on nutriment derived from his paw, if buried sufficiently to be protected from the air and light.—North Dakota Globe.

A Monster Wrought Iron Chimney.

Creusot, France, has the most gigantic iron chimney that has as yet been constructed in the world. It is funnel shaped, big end down, 23 feet in diameter at the bottom and 7 at the top. It is exactly 279 feet and 3 inches high, the total weight, exclusive of the masonry foundation, being 90 tons. The stonework of the foundation extends 33 feet beneath the surface, 3 feet 3 inches above before the cap rock was put on preparatory to putting on the iron work, the total weight of the stone used being 300 tons. The iron shaft of the main structure was carried up in successive rings, each ring averaging 4 feet 1 inch in height. The thickness of the iron used varied from 9-16 of an inch at the base to ¼ of an inch at the top. The 9 lower rings of the chimney were formed of 8 plates each, the upper ones of 4 plates each, the heaviest plates weighing 800 pounds each and the lightest ones 500 pounds each.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on the 18th day of June 1892, an assessment of five dollars ($5.00) per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable August 17th, 1892, to A. J. Goss, Treasurer, at the Hudson Savings Bank, Hudson, Wis.

Any assessments upon said stock remaining unpaid on September 17th, 1892, shall be deemed delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 10th day of October, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessments, together with the cost of advertising.

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. PHIPPS,
Secretary.

jy1-w-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the land described as follows:—Commencing at a point one half mile south of the southwest corner of A. Russell's claim at White Rock Bay, Reed Island, B.C.; thence running north along the western boundary of A. Russell's claim to the northwest corner thereof; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west to coast line; thence south along the coast line to a point due west of the point of commencement; thence east to the point of commencement, containing one thousand acres, more or less.

JAMES MORRIS,
BERNARD WARD.

Dated Victoria, June 30th, 1892. jy1-w-1m

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Death's Hand.

Margaret Sinclair, second daughter of Mr. John Sinclair, of Cadboro Bay, died this morning after a short illness. She was a native of Victoria district and aged 19 years. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 3 o'clock from 23 Green street.

The Bonds Sold.

The substituted 4½ per cent. market bonds have been sold at the excellent price of 98¼ net, or equal to par. This is as good a price as any Canadian city is getting for its paper, and is a feather in his worship's cap. The purchasers do business in Montreal.

Sale To-night.

Auction sales appear to be the order of the day. Mrs. Jones, of No. 3 stall, Victoria Market, announces a sale for this evening of her stock of second-hand goods and tools. As there is no reserve the lots will no doubt move off quietly. Mr. Mortimer is the auctioneer.

Thunder Hill Mining Company.

A general meeting of the Thunder Hill Mining Company was held last night to consider the by-laws. A favorable report upon the work at the mines was read. The tramway between the Columbian lakes is nearly finished and the concentrator machinery is being put in place. The company will be ready to ship the ore in a short time.

Married at Vancouver.

Mr. Geo. Carson left for Vancouver this morning to be married to Miss Connell, who arrived in that city from Guelph, Ont., a few days ago. On their return the newly married couple will be entertained by their friends at the residence of Mr. E. Dickinson, Henry street. The groom, who is employed at Messrs. Muirhead & Mann's, is well known in the city.

The Thunder Hill.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, secretary of the Thunder Hill Mining Company, and Mr. Aitken the well known English mining expert, will leave in a few days for East Kootenay, to look over the mine represented by Mr. Bainbridge. It is possible that English machinery will be used to work the mine. At a meeting of the company held last evening by-laws were adopted.

A Big Excursion.

Col. Coolican writes from San Francisco to the Port Angeles Times to say that he has arranged for an excursion from Washington to Angeles. He adds: "The party will leave Washington on July 6th, will occupy five Pullman cars, and will be the guests of the Port Angeles Board of Trade during their stay in Angeles. It will be composed of bankers, capitalists, manufacturers and merchants, representing over fifty millions of capital."

Indian Antiquities.

The regular meeting of the B. C. Scientific Society was held at the Provincial museum building yesterday evening. Routine business was disposed of and the members spent a short time in examining a number of jade implements—adzes or celts, and knives—which yesterday were given in charge of Mr. Fannin at the museum. The collection, which was unearthed near Kamloops, contains some very fine specimens of the lapidary work of the early aboriginies.

Another Change.

The little schooner Halcyon is now registered as being owned by two Victorians, both British subjects, and it is now supposed that the next move in connection with her will be to sail her under the British flag. The two Victorians who are registered as her owners are both well known business men. All the claims against the Halcyon, amounting to $5000, were paid by E. W. McLean, her former owner before the transfer was made. If the Halcyon makes any further trips it is supposed that she will be operated by her original owners. The Halcyon landed her last cargo on one of the Hawaiian islands.

Fooled With the Telephone.

Two gentlemen doing business on Government street met this morning, one of them looking very much worried.

"Hello, Wragg. What's up?" enquired his friend. "Lost something?"

"Worse than that, Bhagg."

"Assigned."

"Not in it."

"Well, what in thunder is it that makes you look so careworn and nearly crazy?"

"I've been trying for the last half hour to telephone home that I can't come to lunch, and——"

"That's enough; here jump into this hack. Driver, full gallop to the Jubilee Hospital; his life must be saved Get a move on."

Dr. E. P. Gordon's Illness.

Dr. E. P. Gordon, well known in lacrosse and football circles, is lying dangerously ill in Brandon. It will be remembered that about a year ago Dr. Gordon was appointed surgeon of the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India. In January last he had his leg broken in a football match in Vancouver. His recovery was so slow that he decided to come back to Toronto, and, accompanied by Walter Stewart, of the Custom House, he started for home. The journey proved too much for his weakened constitution, and he was obliged to stop at Brandon. Many anxious enquiries are being made by scores of friends in this city. Dr. Gordon was one of the most enthusiastic and brilliant athletes in Toronto, and the news of his illness has called forth many sincere expressions of regret.—Toronto Empire.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

The Work of the Session Over—A Picnic This Afternoon.

After the election of officers yesterday afternoon the subject "How can our literary work be made most beneficial to our members?" was discussed, and also "The duty of the league to younger people who do not attend church."

The question drawer, conducted by Rev. C. Watson, occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

A mass meeting was held in the evening, addressed by Rev. W. H. George, D.D., of Seattle, on the "Last decade of the Nineteenth Century." There was a large attendance, and the lecture, which was a very able effort, was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A vote of thanks was tendered those who contributed to the entertainment and pleasure of the visitors, and also to the delegates who left their business to attend the convention. After farewell remarks by a number of the members, the convention adjourned, to meet in Vancouver next year.

This afternoon the members of the local leagues entertained the visiting delegates at a picnic up the Arm.

THE COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

The Finance Committee's Report Shows a Balance of Over Forty Dollars.

The Report of the Special Committee on Scows Will Go to Ottawa.

The celebration committee met in the City Hall last evening, with Mayor Beaven in the chair, to receive committee reports. The report of the special committee on scows was read and adopted. It was decided to forward the report to the Minister of Marine. The following is the report:—

To His Worship the Mayor and General Committee of the Queen's Birthday Celebration:

GENTLEMEN,—Your special committee, having considered the undermentioned subjects, beg to report and recommend as follows:

The serious inconvenience caused by scows carrying passengers to and from the regatta, held on the 24th of May at the Gorge, Victoria Arm, B.C., has been a *bete noir* for the last few years. We would point out that there is no regular highway for traffic on this portion of Victoria harbor, the regatta being the sole cause for traffic on that day. This year there were six scows towed by as many steam tugs, the latter having no licensed engineer or captain. These scows carry from 250 to 300 persons, have no life-preservers or life-boats, no steering gear, and as the Arm is very narrow and the sides steep and rocky, great danger is caused to the four or five hundred pleasure boats, canoes and other light craft, as well as those taking part in the events of the day. The tide itself is a source of danger, as at the Gorge it runs at the rate of six knots an hour.

In former years boats alone were used to carry passengers to and from the regatta.

The expenses of the regatta are met by voluntary contributions, as much as $4500 being subscribed this year for the celebration, out of which $125 was spent by the committee in their endeavors to keep the course clear, without any avail whatever.

The navy contribute largely to the programme of events, as many as 130 bluejackets taking part in a single race, while there were, besides, 200 Indians taking part in the canoe races.

These races were so much hindered by the scows that the officers of H. M. fleet have decided not to take part in any subsequent regattas unless the nuisance is abated, which, in our opinion, virtually means the abolition of the regatta altogether.

We humbly ask that you will give this matter your serious consideration, and sincerely hope that steps may be taken which will lead to the suppression of such means of traffic in the future.

We are, sir, yours faithfully,
CAPTAIN J. G. COX, Chairman.
BEAUMONT BOGGS, Hon. Sec.
C. E. RENOUF.
A. G. MCCANDLESS.
JOHN BRADEN.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 27th, 1892.

To His Worship the Mayor and General Committee, 24th May Celebration, 1892:

GENTLEMEN—Your finance committee have pleasure in reporting the collection of the sum of $4013.60, of which amount the city council donated $1000.

Except a sum of $25 recently received from the Bank of British North America, all contributions of six dollars and upwards have been acknowledged in the daily press.

The whole amount in detail appears in the collectors' books, which have been placed in the hands of the city treasurer.

The expenditure of the sub-committees has been carefully looked into, a summary of which appears in the treasurer's report and annexed hereto.

The itemized expenditure is also in the hands of the city treasurer, who will be pleased to exhibit it, and the collectors' books, at any time during office hours.

So far as this committee are aware, all expenses incurred have been satisfactorily liquidated, leaving a balance of cash in the treasurer's hands of $47.33.

This amount, we recommend, be placed by him at interest for celebration purposes next year.

Your committee thankfully acknowledge the liberal and kindly manner with which their appeals for assistance and contributions were received; and that the various sub-committees so regulated their expenses that we were enabled to meet all their demands.

Your committee desire to express their high appreciation of the gratuitous and painstaking labors of the treasurer, Mr. Charles Kent, and the hon. secretary, Mr. Beaumont Boggs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. HAYWARD, C. E. RENOUF, C. W. JENKINSON, } Finance Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

To cash corporation of Victoria		$1000 00
" Collector C. Hayward		1209 75
" " C. E. Renouf		899 50
" " J. Hall		662 85
" " T. Garvin		70 00
" " C. Kent		50 00
" " W. K. Bull		36 50
" Rent Curtis' Point		25 00
" Nicholles & Renouf, refund for two corkscrews		1 00
Total		$4013 60

CR.

By cash Regatta expenses		$1076 15
" Fireworks and illumination		1240 73
" Reception		339 81
" Music		231 70
" Printing and advertising		276 75
" Sports and games		632 85
" Stationery		3 95
" W.K. Bull 10 per cent. on $95.50		9 55
" J. G. Elliott, assistant sec'y		100 00
" J. Creed, janitor		15 00
" Hack hire and sundries		20 00
Balance on hand		47 33
Total		$4013 60

From Wednesday's Evening Times.

For the Navy.

Three carloads of salt pork arrived from Kansas City last evening via the N.P.R. for Mr. H. Saunders. The pork is put up specially for the navy by the Armour Packing Company.

Manager Keith Resigns.

Mr. James Cooper Keith, manager of the Bank of British Columbia at Vancouver, ceases his connection with the bank after the 30th inst. Mr. Geo. Gillespie will act as manager at Vancouver, pro tem.

The Crofter Loan.

Mr. J. B. McKilligan received a telegram from London last evening, stating that the Imperial Government had passed the bill granting a loan of £150,000 to the Provincial Government to aid the Crofter colonization scheme. Hon. J. H. Turner, the finance minister, has not yet received official notice of the passage of the bill.

The Nanaimo Case.

J. P. Nolan, manager of the Canadian Co-Operative Supply Co., informs us that the charge against Geo. Hanly, at Nanaimo, was for stealing letters addressed to W. A. Nolan, the local agent of the company at that place. Hanly was only in the employ of the company about two weeks, and was only supposed to do business at Comox. The assertion that there are 135 members at Nanaimo and only one drawing a week, is incorrect. There are two separate clubs (watch and clothing) and both combined are less than 100.

After Whiskey Sellers.

For some time past the provincial police have been kept busy trying to avert the sale of liquor to Indians in Saanich district. Yesterday Officer McNeill went out and returned in the evening with an Indian who had been supplied, and who will be kept as a witness against the white man who supplied him. Officer McNeill chased the white man, but being afraid to loose the witness, without whom it would be useless to have the prisoner, he had to give up the chase. He went out again this morning after his man.

Council of Thirty Years Ago.

Of the first Victoria council, that of 1862, Mr. W. E. Stronach, now visiting the city, is one of the few surviving members. The council was composed as follows: Mayor, Thos. Harris (dead); John Copland (supposed to be in Australia or New Zealand), Capt. J. M. Reid (dead), W. M. Searley (druggist, San Francisco), N. M. Hicks (dead), Richard Lewis (dead), and W. E. Stronach, who after a lapse of 30 years is again in the city. The city clerk's name was Austin, and his present residence, if alive, is unknown.

Genuine Artistic Talent.

Three of the most meritable things in local art that have been shown lately are the water color and oil studies by Mr. Thomas Bamford, now attracting much attention at Messrs Hibben & Co's south window. Two are water colors, the third oil. One of the water colors is "A Cloudy Day in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca," a very fine piece of work. The troubled expanse of the straits in the foreground stretches off to the mountains, where the dark purple and dun clouds join them. From the sky, which is admirably treated, broad shafts of sunlight struggle to reach the heaving sea. The blending of light and shade and the truthfulness of the coloring are masterly. Another excellent study is the "Lone Pine on the Fraser." In this sketch the vast volume of the yellow Fraser is seen pouring its flood around a green point, from among the sedge and bushes on which shoots into the air a gigantic pine; with lightning-scathed head standing out against the summer sky and filmy clouds in lonely majesty. The peculiar littoral of the Fraser is faithfully reproduced, and there is a skill in the union of the colors and fidelity to nature that conceal the art that called them into existence. The study in oil is a familiar scene on the Colquitz River; a very pleasant bit of local scenery, but not the less beautiful for being local. These pictures would attract favorable attention anywhere, and certainly speak highly for the talent dwelling in Victoria. They are well fitted to adorn the stateliest home in this city. Mr. Bamford is busy upon several other studies of scenery around Victoria.

HON. J. M. GIBSON.

The Provincial Secretary of Ontario on a Pleasure Trip.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson, provincial secretary in the Mowat Government and representative for Hamilton, is a guest at the Dallas, where he will remain until to-morrow night.

To a TIMES reporter Mr. Gibson said his visit was purely for the benefit of his health, which had been shaken up very much of late.

"I have enjoyed the trip immensely," he added, "and am more than delighted with British Columbia and with your city."

Asked as to the correctness of the report that Hon. Mr. Ross's ill-health would compel his withdrawal from the Government, Mr. Gibson said: "Yes, my friend Ross is ill. In answer to a telegram from me while at Banff, I learned that there was unfortunately a good deal of truth in the newspaper reports, and I suppose if his condition does not improve it may be that he will seek renewed health by resting for a time. The duties of his position are so onerous and exacting, and Mr. Ross has been such a hard worker, that it is not much wonder that the strain is beginning to tell upon him."

Mr. Gibson is lieutenant-colonel of the 13th battalion, and has been to Wimbledon as the commander of the Canadian team.

THE SALMON PACK.

A Small Catch, and Consequenlty High Prices Expected.

In conversation with a prominent Fraser river canner this afternoon a member of the TIMES staff gleaned a few facts about that important industry. The price of salmon will be high this year on account of the small pack. The Alaska canneries are reducing their pack one-third, and the Columbia pack is almost a total failure. On the Fraser, this being one of the poorest years, the pack will also fall far below the average. The London prices are expected to range well up to the twenty-nine shillings realized some years ago.

The run of red spring salmon this year has been the largest seen in the Fraser for many years, and has made business rather more brisk than was expected. The heavy run of white salmon which came earlier in the year, and which the Columbian attributed to the hatchery, did not last long. The Fraser canners have made satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of this season's pack. The salmon canners want the government to institute investigation into the habits of the red spring salmon and find out where it goes after it leaves the Fraser and large fishing streams.

The canners feel annoyed at the stupidly blind way in which the government goes about this part of its business; the amount of red tape and small quantity of brains brought to bear in the matter makes people interested feel tired.

"The representatives of the province at Ottawa are worse than nonentities," said the canner. "They block progress when the House wants to do something for this section of the Dominion. The grievances of the canners call aloud for redress, and the way the government has ignored them is shameful."

A WHALER'S STORY.

The Crew of the American Brig Alexander, Wrecked on St. Paul's Island, Have a Hard Time.

They Lived a Crusoe Life for Months—Ships of the U. S. Navy Left Them There to Starve.

August Dardek, one of the wrecked crew of the American brig Alexander, who arrived in the city yesterday evening tells a strange story of privations, and also of the neglect of the U. S. cruisers to come to their rescue.

The brig Alexander, owned in San Francisco, in command of Captain Shorey, and having on board 26 seamen, was whaling in the northern seas, with not the best luck. On the 14th of April, Dardek says, the vessel ran on a reef near St. Paul Island and was wrecked. The officers and crew managed to make the island in safety, taking with them such provisions as they could tow in a small boat. A native, who drank too freely of some whisky he secured from the wreck, was the only one of the crew drowned.

For six weeks the men managed to subsist on what they brought from the wreck together with what game and shellfish they could secure along the island. The United States man-of-war Yorktown, and the revenue cutter Bear, were cruising in the vicinity of the island during the first week of June but Dardek says, would have nothing to do with the wrecked mariners, though they were in a half starved condition.

On the 6th of June the North America Commercial company's steamer came to their rescue, taking them to Ounalaska, where they were left on the beach to shift for themselves. A week later the same vessel brought the crew of the wrecked whaler to Port Townsend where they arrived last Saturday.

Complaint will be made to the U. S. naval department regarding the conduct of the officers of the Bear especially, which vessel it is claimed should have rescued the wrecked sailors.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ECHOES.

A Chinatown Blaze This Morning Creates Some Stir.

An alarm of fire, turned in from box 25, corner of Fisgard and Government streets, this morning at 11:09 brought the fire department to the scene inside of two minutes. There was no blaze. A Chinaman had forgotten to clean out his chimney for the last fifteen years or so, and a festive little spark, aching for something to do, started in to clean it for him. There was a great deal of smoke from the smouldering soot, but a couple of squirts from the Babcock produced a soothing effect. The hose which had been laid down was also turned on briefly, and there was consternation in Chinatown for the space of five minutes. It was a decided case of cruelty to animals to pour the cold, clean water over the poor yellowmen, although it was done accidentally. They gasped with indignation and disgust as the strange, unwonted fluid hit them on the face and paws. The shanty in which the fire happened was not damaged beyond some of the dirt being washed off, but it is understood this will be replaced as early as possible.

Sergt. Hawton and Officer Walker put out a fire on the Herald street sidewalk yesterday morning. The destroying element was getting on nicely until tramped out by the vigilant constables. A "live" cigar stub is suspected to have originated this fire.

At 1 o'clock this morning Officers Hunter and McNeil, of the provincial police, extinguished a fire in a small shed at the rear of Dr. Davie's office on Bastion street. The fire was caused by workmen leaving hot coals in a forge. When the officers arrived the fire was burning briskly, and would soon have had a good hold on the adjoining building.

Information was received at fire headquarters this morning that the combined chemical engine and hose wagon for the Victoria Fire Department was shipped from Toronto on the 18th inst. The machine was tested by Chief Ardagh, of Toronto, and found satisfactory in every respect.

The department turned out on Government street last night to test hydrants. The streams were weak and would be useless in case of a large fire. After the hydrant drill the John Grant was sent for, and two good streams were thrown over the high buildings. The firemen consider that something should be done to prevent people using water for sprinkling during the warm weather. The stream thrown from hydrants last night reached thirty feet, and would have no effect if taken to the roof of a three-storey building. The water would merely dribble out of the nozzle and drop at the hoseman's feet.

The sensational rumor gained currency at Moncton that Maritime province merchants owed $400,000 to the Government for freight on the Intercolonial. The statement is denied by railway officials.

THE OKANAGAN LAKE.

Its Increasing Importance—The New Town of Kelowna as a Summer Resort.

Its Beautiful Location on the Lake—The Fruit-Growing Possibilities of the District.

Special Correspondence of the TIMES.]

KELOWNA, June 27, 1892.—In my last your readers were furnished with detailed information regarding that part known as the Spallumcheen valley, which extends 30 miles south from Sicamous. From that it is named the Okanagan valley to the terminus of the railway, at the head of the beautiful lake, the future important and rapidly developing trade of which is fully recognized and appreciated by the C.P.R. having no less than five side tracks at this point, as the greater quantity of freight to be handled at one station on the line will have to be transhipped there. The trade of the mining districts south of the boundary line will also to a great extent be controlled by this route, if reasonable rates are given, and for tourists and pleasure seekers it has great attractions to recommend it. The new hotel, named "The Kalemalka," recently opened at Vernon, three miles from the head of the lake, will meet all the requirements of this class. Few towns of greater pretensions can boast of such an edifice, and it is certainly a credit. The general outside appearance resembles a handsome residence, and the interior is fitted up almost luxuriously. The traveller should not fail to take a trip down the far-famed Okanagan lake. The steamer Penticton, Captain Leguime, leaves on the arrival of the train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on the afternoon of the following days to connect with the train leaving for Vancouver. Next season larger and more commodious boats will be placed on the route. At present the accommodation, although comfortable, is rather limited, but the enterprising owners are fitting up a large scow, with awning, etc., by which a large excursion party can be carried advantageously to enjoy the charming scenery, and will, I understand, be ready to meet the excursion train which leaves Vancouver on the 15th July for Vernon. This will likely be followed by other excursions during the season. There is no doubt this will become one of the most popular and attractive of tourist routes. At Kelowna, formerly known as the Mission valley landing, about 35 miles down the lake, a new town has been started, the location of which, it may be confidently asserted, cannot be excelled anywhere for the beauty of its scenery. Situated on an extensive flat, and immediately on the lake, with a fine beach and magnificent view all round, it may well be termed the garden town of British Columbia. Within a mile is the large estate recently purchased by Lord Aberdeen, where many men are employed in the extensive horticultural and agricultural operations now going on. About 100 acres are planted in fruit trees and hops, and a very handsome farm residence is in the centre—everything systematically conducted under a superintendent and foremen. The property was selected by his lordship on account of its excellent soil and charming surroundings, the scenery of the lake resembling Loch Lomond in Scotland. Although this new townsite has not many days of existence, it possesses a large saw mill in operation, and a hotel of very handsome appearance, which will be opened in a few weeks. Situated almost on the lake shore it commands a splendid view and will become a great summer resort. The proprietor, Mr. McDonald, formerly of the Victoria hotel, Vernon, is well known as a "good hotel man," and will look after the comforts of the weary traveller seeking rest and retirement in this lovely spot. Boats will also be kept for those desiring to enjoy the splendid trout fishing for which Okanagan Lake is so famous. Among the other buildings in progress are a livery stable, which will be a convenience for those wishing to see the country. At the wharf there is a commodious storehouse. The size of the town lots are 50x125 feet; the price and terms being very liberal to parties building. It is well laid out, the principal streets and avenues being 100 feet wide, and being the natural shipping and distributing point for the extensive valley, will without doubt become an important town on the lake. The land surrounding has been divided into 10 and 20 acre lots or more for residence property, and fruit, hop and dairy farms. These will also be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Almost the entire district outside of Lord Aberdeen's property will be subdivided into small farm and orchard blocks, to suit new settlers. Among many of the older ones fruit growing has commenced in earnest, several having put in 16 to 20 acres during the past spring, and all the trees planted are thriving beyond expectation. The bearing orchards promise an enormous yield of fruit. There is no doubt that in the near future an immense revenue will be derived from this industry, without any fear of overstocking the market, as Manitoba and the Northwest offer an almost illimitable one, and a large fruit cannery will soon be erected, no doubt to be followed by more as the industry developed. The enterprise shown by Lord Aberdeen in this direction, proves his faith in the country, and will contribute greatly to attract attention to it abroad.

The quality and flavor of the fruits already grown are far superior to anything of the kind in California, and as the growth of almonds has proved successful here, so also will different varieties of grapes, and as experiments succeed we may hope in a few years to see the beautiful valleys covered with orchards and vineyards for which the climate and soil is so well adapted. The cereal crops do equally well; indeed there is no better wheat grown in any part of the world. The prize medal of the Antwerp exhibition in 1883 was awarded to Mr. Brent, J.P., an old and respected settler of the Mission valley. Summer frosts are unknown, in fact the immunity from the natural causes of failure by which farming is commonly beset is a distinguishing feature of the Okanagan district, hitherto comparative undeveloped, which is not surprising consider-

ing the isolated circumstances that stock raising became the predominent interest, but now, having direct connection with the outside world, all that is changed, and the famous Okanagan Mission valley, as well as others, are now entering upon an era of great prosperity and development.

The comparatively limited area of farming lands in other accessible parts of British Columbia, gives the acreage of the farmer or fruit-grower a relatively higher value than where the land is plentiful and competition keen, therefore with the increase of settlers in these attractive valleys, the holdings must naturally rise in proportion. Hence great opportunities are now offered, and those who go in early will have the best chance, as in all new places, to become rich. The particular recommendations the Mission Valley possesses for desirable residence are its picturesque scenery, fertile soil, delightful climate, and the excellent sport—hunting, shooting and fishing. I must not omit to mention, for the information of some of your young enterprising medicos, that there is a good opening in the Okanagan Mission Valley, there being no doctor nearer than Vernon, a distance of over 30 miles. The enterprising Lequime Bros. are the owners of the new townsite at the landing. They are also proprietors of the flour and saw mills and the steamer Penticton. Land is offered for sale with great inducements to actual settlers and in quantities to suit. Any of your readers desiring further information should address the manager of the Okanagan Colonization Agency at Kelowna, Okanagan Mission P. O. This office will shortly be removed to the new townsite. T.S.

THE RAILWAY AID BY-LAW.

The Council Considers the Bill in Committee and Reports it Complete.

The Point Ellice Bridge to be Repaired Immediately with Wooden Joists.

A special meeting of the city council was held at the city hall last evening with Mayor Beaven in the chair. The following aldermen were present:—Messrs. Hunter, Lovell, Munn, Bragg, Baker, Hall, Styles, McKillican and Humber.

A letter was read from the city engineer stating that wagons and cars still cross the Point Ellice bridge, although that structure was in a dangerous condition and a serious accident might occur at any time.

Ald. McKilhcan said the want of funds had caused the delay.

Ald. Humber and Hall objected to this; they thought the bridge should be repaired at once.

The city engineer's report on the bridge, presented last week, was read. The estimated cost of the repairs, iron floor beams to be used, is $1500

Ald. McKillican could not see why iron floor beams should be put on a wooden bridge. He moved that the bridge be repaired with wooden floor beams immediately.

Ald. Styles was of the same opinion. The wooden girders would certainly last as long as the rest of the bridge.

Ald. McKillican's motion was carried.

W. H. Northcott, assessor, stating that he had obtained the list of those gentlemen who were entitled to vote on account of their residence within the new city limits. On motion of Ald. Lovell it was decided to add the names to the city's voters' list.

On motion the council went into a committee of the whole for the purpose of reconsidering the ward by-law.

The Mayor pointed out several discrepancies in the description of the by-law. The necessary amendments were made and the by-law passed.

VICTORIA AND SYDNEY BY-LAW.

Mayor Beaven said the committee appointed to report on the Victoria & Sidney by-law had prepared a report but could not agree as to one clause. He was in favor of the clause which was objected to by Aldermen Munn and Hunter.

The council went into committee of the whole to consider the by-law and memorandum of agreement.

Alderman Humber wanted to know who would own the railway if the company failed to finish it.

Alderman Munn explained that there would be sufficient money in a chartered bank to complete the work.

Alderman Humber in speaking to clause eight, said he was no friend of the Chinese, but he remembered a Chinese clause in a Westminster bill and afterwards having to withdraw it. He would as soon employ Chinamen as a certain other class of workmen. Of course it was better to employ white men.

The Chinese clause was, however, left in.

Ald. Styles objected to clause nine, which provided for the payment of workmen.

The mayor explained that the clause provided for the payment of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. In conversation with Mr Childs, the greatest philanthropist on the continent, that gentleman was in favor of this system. Mayor Beaven said it would do away with the way in which men were being paid on the sewerage works.

Ald. Baker moved that the clause be struck out.

Ald. Munn seconded the motion, he doing so as he thought the clause would kill the scheme.

Ald. Humber also objected to the clause. He thought it did not give the company a fair chance. Uniform wages were not right, as one man cannot do the same work as another.

Mayor Beaven said the aldermen had been complaining about the way the workmen on the sewerage work were treated. The clause was put in the by-law to do away with this.

The clause was struck out.

There was some discussion on clause 13, which provides that the contractor has to be a resident of the province for six months before tendering for the work. The clause was allowed to stand.

Ald. Munn moved that the committee rise and report the by-law and agreement complete with amendments. Carried.

The same alderman moved that the Mayor be authorized to execute the agreement between the city, the company and the government in relation to the railway. Carried.

THE CRIMES OF A CANADIAN.

Thomas Neill Cream Supposed to be the London Murderer and Blackmailer.

A Scotland Yard Detective Sent Out to America to Investigate His Record.

NEW YORK, June 29. — Inspector Fred Jarvis, one of the shrewdest of the Scotland Yard detectives is in this city, presumably on important business for the British police authorities. He arrived on the Cunarder Umbria on Saturday, and on Monday he called on Supt. Byrnes. Yesterday he was closeted for a long time with Chief Inspector Steers. Detectives McCloskie and Crowley have been specially assigned to assist Inspector Jarvis in whatever mission brought him to this country. It was given out yesterday that Inspector Jarvis was here simply on a visit to his father-in-law, who is a well known resident of Yonkers.

Neither Byrnes nor Inspector Steers would discuss the nature of the business which Jarvis is doing here. It was learned, however, that Inspector Jarvis has been sent here to trace the career in this country of Thomas Neill alias Cream, who is under arrest in London for the poisoning of two young women with strychnine, and who is also charged with having attempted to blackmail several notable persons, among them the son of William Henry Smith, by charging them with having poisoned the girls. Neil' was at one time a resident of Saratoga, N.Y.

Another part of the mission of Inspector Jarvis is said to be looking after the movements of Wm. Henry Hurlburt, the litterateur, formerly a resident of this city, subsequently of London, and at present believed to be in Mexico with his wife. He is a fugitive from justice, and a warrant is out for his arrest for perjury alleged to have been committed in the matter of the famous Wilfred Murray letters.

CREAM'S CAREER IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, June 29.—Absolute proof has been discovered that Thomas Neill, now in London charged with poisoning Matilda Clover, is Dr. Thomas Neill Cream, who graduated from McGill College in Montreal and was sentenced to a life term in the United States for abortion. Thomas Neill Cream, although he has lived the most of his life on the American Continent, was born, so the register of McGill College says, in Glasgow, Scotland, on May 7, 1850. While still a young lad, his parents emigrated to Canada and settled in the ancient city of Quebec, where old Mr. Cream managed to accumulate a comfortable competency. Young Cream himself first worked in the shipbuilding trade as a carpenter. As he showed considerable natural ability, his father decided on sending him to Montreal to study at McGill College for the profession of medicine. Cream went through his chosen course with great credit to himself, nor did he then show any of his traits which afterwards made him so criminally famous. It was in 1872 when Cream entered college. In 1876 he graduated and was a full-fledged M. D. Cream's criminal career commenced almost immediately after leaving the University. Beginning the practice of medicine in Kingston, Ont., it was not long before whispers were in circulation regarding certain unprofessional practices that were strongly suspected on the part of the young M. D. Rumor was made certain when one morning the dead body of a young woman was found lying in a shed at the rear of Cream's office. The authorities took the matter up and the coroner's post mortem enquiry proved beyond a doubt that the woman had perished from the effects of a criminal operation, but the evidence was not considered conclusive enough by the police officials to warrant the arrest of the suspected physician. However, public feeling was so stirred up against Cream that he lost his practice and was compelled to leave Kingston. He took up his residence in Hamilton, Ont.

CAUGHT IN CHICAGO.

Here again his illegal practices got the doctor into trouble. Shortly after Cream's arrival in Hamilton another woman was found dead from malpractice and this time the evidence pointed so directly towards Cream that he was arrested and put on trial for the murder of the woman. The testimony was insufficient to convict, however, but Cream, disgusted with Canada, emigrated and made Chicago his home. This was in the latter part of 1877. Cream was evidently now a confirmed abortionist. This time, however, he was captured at his work. A considerable sensation was caused in Chicago in 1877 by the death of a Chicago lady from malpractice. Cream was arrested, charged with the crime, and in this instance the facts were brought directly home to him. The testimony of the maid servant, a negress, who saw the operation performed, convicted Cream, and his career was brought to a close by his being sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Illinois state prison at Joliet. Cream served 13 years of his sentence, when he received a pardon on account of his ill-health. When Cream entered the outer world once more he found himself the possessor of a fortune. During his imprisonment his father had died. A clause of his father's will, in which Dr. Cream was left a legacy, was as follows: "I hereby bequeath to my son, Thomas Neil Cream, the sum of $16,000 in the stock of the Merchants' Bank of Canada for his use should he ever regain his rights of citizenship." After leaving the prison Cream went to the old country, and it was then apparently that under the name of Thomas Neil, he met Miss Sabbitini, who was one of the most important witnesses at the inquest now being held in London into the death of Matilda Clover.

THE TELL-TALE LETTERS.

In March last Cream again visited his old home in Quebec, and came from there to Montreal, where he realized on his stock in the Merchants' Bank. The identity of Thomas Neill, now under arrest for poisoning Matilda Clover, with Dr. Thomas Neill Cream, is conclusively proved by a series of letters now in the possession of Mr. D. Battersby, general railway and steamboat ticket agent, of Montreal. Mr. Battersby has a number of letters signed "Thomas N Cream," asking for rates from New York to New Glasgow and Liverpool. The letters were signed "Thos. N. Cream, M. D., Blanchard's Hotel, Quebec." It will be remembered that after Neill had made his arrangements for the wedding with Miss Sabittini in London, he left her instructions to address all his letters "Dr. Cream, care Daniel Cream, Blanchard's Hotel, Quebec." Dr. Cream was at the Albion Hotel, Montreal, in March, 1890, and from there wrote again to Mr. Battersby, stating that he had purchased a ticket on the Britannic; that he expected a parcel in Montreal and asked Mr. Battersby to forward it to Liverpool by the steamship Labrador. When the parcel came Mr. Battersby opened it. It contained a number of printed circulars, of which the following is a copy: "Ellen Donworth's Death. To the Guests of the Metropole Hotel. Ladies and Gents, I hereby notify you that the person who poisoned Ellen Donworth on the 13th of last October is to-day in the employ of the Metropole Hotel, and that your lives are in danger as long as you remain in this hotel. Yours respectfully, W. H. Murray. London, April, 1892."

The blackmailing letters that Miss Sabbitini received, she testified, were signed "W. H. Murray." Mr. Battersby forwarded the parcel of circulars to Cream and received a letter signed "Thos. N. Cream" acknowledging the receipt of the parcel, and thanking Mr. Battersby. This would seem to connect Neill and Cream in an unmistakable manner. It is another coincidence, however, that Miss Rachael Cream, sister of Dr. Cream, sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, June 15 on the steamship Lake Superior. She would arrive in Liverpool yesterday. It is, therefore, evident that Miss Cream has been in communication with her brother and has crossed the Atlantic to render him what assistance she can.

Sala Mobbed.

LONDON, June 27.—George Augustus Sala had an unpleasant experience yesterday. His paper had been attacking a new labor organization called the Domestic Servants' Union. The union held a meeting in Hyde Park, and Sala and his wife went to see what sort of a turnout it was. The journalist was recognized by some of the crowd, who began pelting him with stones. Sala started to leave the spot, but was not allowed to go unmolested. The crowd pressed upon him and Mrs. Sala, pulling and hauling them about until the police rescued them. Sala was minus his hat and Mrs. Sala's clothing was badly torn. Sala looked terribly scared and his wife was in a fainting condition.

Tribesmen Defeat the Ameer's Army.

SIMLA, June 27.—Matters are assuming a critical phase in Afghanistan. The ameer recently dispatched a force against the kahn of Iandol and the other kahns, under the commander-in-chief of the army, General Hyder. It is now announced that the ameer's army was defeated. To make the situation worse the tribesmen cut off Hyder's communication with Afghanistan. The Allahabad Pioneer says the Afghans lost 1,000 killed and wounded in the recent fighting against Hazadez. The Pioneer also says it is not true that the ameer of Afghanistan has sought English aid, although it admits that his defeat will induce him to seek an amicable settlement.

Cable Jottings.

LONDON, June 27.—Mr. Sheldon, European manager of the Jarvis-Conklin combination, died of heart failure.

PARIS, June 27.—Ameed Ernest Barthelmy Mouchez, the well-known French Naval officer, scientist and writer, is dead, aged 71 years.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—A total of 164 cases of cholera were reported at Baku during one week, with seventy deaths from the disease.

PARIS, June 27. — The Temps publishes an interview with Captain Borup, United States military attache here, in which he repeats that the charges made against him by Gezenier are gross calumnies. Captain Borup says the inquiry which he demands will not fail to establish his innocence. The case excites the greatest interest here, and the newspapers are extremely bitter against Captain Borup.

PARIS, June 28.—Detectives have started from here for London to arrest the anarchists Francois and Meuner. It is now proved that these men are perpetrators of an explosion at Very's restaurant, they having delivered Ravachol up to the police.

GLASGOW, June 27.—A bridge over the Leven, near Leslie, collapsed to-day, and five persons who were carried down with the wreck were drowned.

BERLIN, June 37.—The body of the Countess Augusta Linsengen, who disappeared from her home in Hanover a few days ago, has been found in the river Leine, near that city. It is not doubted that the countess committed suicide, though no reason for self-destruction is known. She was the daughter of Count Adolphos Linsingen, formerly chamberlain to the Court of Hanover, in the days of King George. She was 38 years old and unmarried.

LONDON, June 27.—The committee on Privileges of the House of Lords today rejected the claim of John Chetwood Aiken, of Stoke-Bishop, Gloucestershire, to the dignity of Baron De Whaull, in the peerage of England.

BERLIN, June 28.—The Freisinnige Zeitung, edited by Eugene Richter, will be prosecuted for "lese majeste." Its offence was saying that the Emperor was liable for a fine for shooting deer out of season. Proceedings have been begun.

PARIS, June 28.—The proposal to defer the Berlin exhibition until 1900 has given a new impetus to the plan for a Paris exhibition in that year. The organizers of the preliminary plan are exerting themselves to secure the approval of the Government and the manufacturers.

MUNICH, June 28.—Prince Bismarck has confirmed the statement that he requested an interview with the Emperor Franz Joseph, and the latter refused to grant the request.

An Old Victorian.

Dr. Stronach and Mr. W. E. Stronach of Annapolis, N.S., brothers of the late A. V. Stronach, arrived in the city several days ago, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of their deceased brother. Mr. W. E. Stronach was a member of the first city council for Victoria, elected in 1862. He was also a member of the council of 1863, when the late Thomas Harris was mayor. Mr. Stronach has been around renewing old acquaintances.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News by Mail and Wire From All Parts of the Dominion.

Portions of the bones of a mastodon have been found in a bed of marl on a farm near Shedden.

Daniel Mackenzie, foreman at Coleman's salt works in Brussels, was dragged to death by his horse.

The Grand Trunk station and freight shed at Craigflower, Ont., have been burned. Loss, $6000, fully insured.

The steamship Wetherby, about whose safety some fears was expressed, is reported to have arrived safely in London.

The Prince Edward Island lobster catch is reported to be a failure, less than half the catch of last year having been taken.

R. Richardson, travelling agent for a Toronto publishing house, whose family lives in Ottawa, was found dead in bed at Gananoque.

Mrs. James O'Connor, of 114 Inchbury street, Hamilton, woke up and said to her husband "I am going to die." In five minutes she was a corpse. Heart disease.

Mrs. Wm. McCausland, of Sarnia, has been arrested for shoplifting. A large amount of stolen goods were found in her house. The woman is in good circumstances.

Emily Dillman, the witness in the famous Doyle murder trial in New Brunswick, was married at St. John a few days ago, and has since been placed in an insane asylum.

The building boom in Winnipeg keeps up. There are now under contract and construction buildings which will cost $500,000, about half of this amount being spent for private residences.

A cablegram from London says the report of Captain Stairs' death has not been confirmed. Nothing has appeared in the London papers touching Capt. Stairs' death since the first announcement.

At the Aylmer assizes the trial of Paquin, the defaulting Hull postoffice official, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. He will have a new trial. Paquin was arrested at San Francisco and taken through by the C. P. R. route.

Mr. Charles Scadding died suddenly at his residence in Toronto. He was the eldest brother of Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D. Deceased was 84 years of age and had been ill for some years. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death.

Harold Denison, eldest son of Col. Denison, M.P. for West Toronto, has sailed for England to enter the Imperial navy. He has passed a very creditable examination and will be attached to the training ship Britannia as a naval cadet.

The Toronto Street Railway Company has been re-organized, Messrs. Kiely, of Toronto, and Woodward, of Rochester, retiring. Mr. Everett, of Cleveland, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Toronto, bought them out. Mr. James Ross, of Montreal, takes an increased interest in the new arrangement.

Chief of Police McLaren, of Vancouver, arrived in Winnipeg on Saturday to take back Francis A. McKeown, who was arrested there on Tuesday last for obtaining ticket from the C. P. R. under representation that he was advance agent agent for Gilmore's band, McLaren left with his prisoner for the west Sunday.

The Manitoba Legislature was dissolved yesterday and the general elections will take place on Saturday, July 23rd, the nominations one week earlier. Candidates are already in the field from nearly every constituency, and the little time from now till polling day promises to make the most exciting battle ever fought in the province.

A dispatch from Ottawa states that the English Liberal members of the Commons have forwarded an address to Robert Watson, ex-member for Marquette, congratulating him on his entry into the Manitoba government. The French Liberals refused to sign the address because of the Greenway government's attitude on the separate school question.

At Saturday's session in Toronto of the Roman Catholic Union, Knights of St. Joseph, a resolution providing for a code of signals and passwords was adopted. The course was endorsed by Archbishop Walsh, the supreme spiritual adviser of the order. The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, in national convention at Toronto, elected J. J. Lucy, of Cobourg, grand president.

Nez Perce Sam, the Indian condemned to hang on July 16th, and about whom Winnipegers were greatly exercised a few weeks ago, was on Sunday baptized into the Christian faith at the Stony Mountain penitentiary, and is resigned to his fate. As the whole circumstances surrounding the murder for which he is condemned are now understood, there is not much concern felt for his pardon.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, who was a year ago elected president of the International Typographical Union, was re-elected for another term at the convention lately sitting at Philadelphia. In addition to Mr. Prescott, A. G. Wines of St. Louis, and George Macdonald, of Lockport, were placed in nomination. The election was decided on the first ballot as follows: Prescott 91, Wines 22, Macdonald 21.

A man giving his name as Lyman was arrested at Caleary charged with attempted rape on the twelve-year-old child of Policeman Pugh. The child had been sent up town on an errand about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and while returning home on the Southside railway was attacked by Lyman. He, however, became afraid of being caught and fled. The matter was immediately taken up by the mounted police and Lyman was caught when boarding the eastbound train about a mile east of the town.

An Ottawa dispatch says:—Dr. Ferguson, ex-M.P. for Welland, is again here demanding of the Government the reason why the last Official Gazette did not contain a proclamation calling him to the Senate. It will not now be abusing anybody's confidence if it is stated that the ex-member of the Senate alluded to in this column last week as opposing Dr. Ferguson for the seat is Mr. Aikins, of Toronto, ex-Senator, ex-Secretary of State and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. So keen was the competition for the seat vacated by the death of the late Josiah Burr Plumb that the two candidates were this session put up at a caucus of the Ontario Conservative members of Parliament, when Dr. Ferguson completely floored his antagonist. It only remains for this Government to put up seats in the Senate for raffle.

Mr. Costello, a resident of Brantford for 40 years, is dead.

Sir Oliver Mowat and party have arrived at Penetanguishene to spend the hot season.

Mrs. T. Bartlett, aged 65, living near Port Stanley, has committed suicide by taking strychnine.

J. B. Causella, a wealthy French grocer of Montreal, jumped into the river and was drowned.

David Boggs, of Boggs Bros., coal and wood merchants, Toronto, was torn to pieces through being caught in the flywheel of the firm's engine.

The City Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Toronto is in liquidation. The University fire, through which it lost $10,000, proved too much for it.

Henry Tupper and Mrs. McLelan, widow of the late Hon. William McLelan, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, were quietly married at Truro and left on a trip to New York.

Alex. S. Prout, of Milton, a pupil at the Upper Canada College, died from a clot of blood on the brain, the result of a foil thrust received on Saturday, while fencing with his cousin, another pupil.

Rain poured down in torrents in Quebec throughout the whole of Monday night and the country is literally flooded. So much rain has fallen of late that great injury to the crops may be expected.

The petition against the return of A. C. Miller, Conservative member of Parliament for Prince Edward county, has been withdrawn. A cross petition has been filed against James Lawson, the defeated candidate for Welland county.

The Winnipeg post-office clerks have received news from Ottawa of a still further reduction in the provisional allowances. Hitherto they have received ten per cent. allowance over their regular salaries. In future they will only get 2½ per cent.

Before leaving Quebec Hon. Edward Blake told a friend he was going to Ireland with the hope of being of some service to her in her present unfortunate condition, and with the hope that a favorable understanding may be consummated between the McCarthyites and the Parnellites.

Another commission has been appointed to inquire into the misdeeds of the Mercier government in connection with the payment of subsidies to the Montreal and Sorel railway. P. B. Casgrain, ex-M.P., and G. W. Stephens and D. Patiseau, members of the Legislature, are the commissioners.

A great deal of indignation is expressed among Roman Catholics in Montreal against the pastoral letter issued by Archbishop Fabre, which strongly enjoins the strict observance of the Sabbath by the Roman Catholic population, and forbidding the faithful to attend all places of amusement on Sunday.

The C.P.R. is making special efforts to divert to the Canadian Northwest the stream of emigration which so long flowed from the Maritime Provinces to the United States, and is giving transportation to Maritime farmers to go out to see the prairies for themselves. The first of these parties to go from the eastern provinces left Moncton Tuesday.

The postoffice at Sackville, N.B., was entered one morning lately, the safe blown open and its contents, including 11 registered letters and a small sum of money, taken. The burglars then set fire to the office, destroying a large amount of stamps and postal cards, but the fire was discovered by parties driving by before it had made much headway.

One night recently Constable Dennison, of Mitchell, gave a night's lodging in the rear portion of the under part of the town hall to an old tramp. Next day after being furnished with breakfast he left town, and a morning or two after was found dead in a corner of a fence on con. 6, Hibbert. On the body being searched over $100 were found in his pockets.

Despatches from England state that the appointment of Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson as arbitraters in the Behring Sea dispute with the United States, has been approved by the Queen. Hon. C. H. Tupper will be the British agent to represent the British Government at the arbitration, with the Attorney-General of England, Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., of Ontario, and Hon. W. Cross, M. P., of England, to act as counsel for Great Britain.

Seventeen years ago Thomas Kelly, of Toronto, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. He escaped from the officers while going to the penitentiary and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he has lived an upright life ever since and prospered. Monday night he returned quietly on a visit to his parents, but the detectives were notified of his presence and he was arrested. There is much sympathy for him. His pardon will be petitioned for.

One of the Greenway government's best strokes of policy is just taking effect at the most opportune time. At the session of the legislature over a year ago, a bonus was voted to the Canadian Pacific to the Souris coal fields, and a contract made with the company to deliver coal in Winnipeg at $4 per ton. Heretofore coal has sold there at from $7 to $10 per ton. It is now to be delivered on the cars for $3. Of course the government candidates will make the most of this in the campaign.

According to the Winnipeg Free Press, Hugh Ryan, the Toronto railway contractor, has made a settlement with the Manitoba Railway of his long-standing claim in connection with the building of the Red River Valley railway, the payment of which has always been disputed by the Greenway Government. The Government were in need of election funds, and have made a settlement with Ryan for $58,000, one half of which, it is said, he is to return to the Government for election purposes. The Free Press concludes by saying: "In a word, some $58,000 have been stolen from the people to obtain smaller sums with which to purchase and maintain a venal press and to corrupt the susceptible part of the electorate direct, to the end that the Greenway Government robbers may themselves be continued in power."

TREASURES OF THE VATICAN.

A Privileged Peep at the Priceless Gems and Heirlooms.

Rome letter in the New York Journal: A bit of good luck alone is responsible for the peep which I had into the sacristy of the Vatican a few days ago. It is a privilege accorded to but few, and almost never to the casual visitor to Rome. I could have lingered for days in ecstatic admiration of the beautiful things which I saw in this series of rooms close to the Sistine Chapel. Would that I had the pen of Ferdinand Fabre, the illustrious novelist who has devoted his life to painting scenes from clerical careers, with which to describe the surroundings of this world famous sacristy and its guardians. The pencil of Vibert alone could do justice to the beautiful and costly treasures seen there. In beautiful caskets are kept the altar services of the different Sovereign Pontiffs, and the immense mass of pontifical ornaments and vestments, forming a complete history of sacerdotal costume down through the long centuries.

There are four rooms, exquisitely decorated, in each of which are great cupboards with glass doors. In these are a score of mitres ornamented with costly gems, chalices in gold and silver, chasubles, copes, stoles, garments which the popes don only on occasions of the greatest ceremony and some of which are almost priceless.

Many of the most beautiful robes are embroidered in gold, with the arms of Gregory XVI., Pius IX., and Leo XII. Among the most ancient relics preserved there is an "aube" which belonged to Boniface VIII. It was presented to Pius IX. by the Caetani family. A dalmatique given to Clement V. (Aldobrandini) by the Grand Duchess of Tuscany is also shown here.

There were formerly many hundreds of rare and precious objects in these cabinets, which had belonged to Popes in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. But it must be remembered that Pius VI., in order to pay a part of the 200,000,000 francs which Napoleon Bonaparte imposed upon him as a war tax, had to melt down a host of chalices and treasures of the olden days, and even to sell the gems in the Vatican treasury. This was better than to borrow the immense sum at an extravagant rate of interest from the bankers of the time.

When the French army entered Rome, in 1798, this treasury was sacked—not all the things were carried off, but the soldiers of the revolution made a choice of what they thought most available for subsequent sale. This was at the same time that so many pictures and statues were stolen from the Vatican galleries.

There was a great scandal about the sacking, and the French soldiers were finally constrained to return a goodly number of treasures, among them a hundred beautiful missals ornamented with precious miniatures. The superb dalmatique now in the treasury was saved from pillage because it was undergoing repairs just then, and so were most of the tapestries employed in the service of the state.

One of the most beautiful collections in the Vatican treasury is a wonderfully rich altar service in gold and silver offered to Pius IX. by Baron d'Aubigny. Here also is a crucifix, as richly ornate as that on which Marzio, in Mr. Crawford's delightful story, spent such infinite labor; this is the gift of a famous Englishman converted to Catholicism. Here also the "golden roses" given by the Popes to royal personages who have deserved special distinction are kept until wanted. They are all made by a family in the neighborhood of the Vatican, and these goldsmiths have had a monopoly of the manufacture for 300 years.

In the glass cases one sees many superb swords. One of these weapons, presented to Pius IX. by the Pontifical Zouaves, is peculiarly rich; the hilt is studded with gems. It is the custom of the Popes to send these swords to those who have fought valiantly for the cause of the church.

I saw a tiara of extreme richness covered with fine pearls, emeralds and other precious stones. It was told that the costliest objects were kept in the Pope's private apartments, and that the really rich treasure, as the guardian said, is in the Pope's sleeping room, where no visitor is ever allowed to see it. There have been several robberies from this Sistine Treasury, and great caution in now exercised. Among the tiaras, one of the most noteworthy was presented by Queen Isabella of Spain. It has no less than 19,000 brilliants upon it.

Another deliciously rich one is that which was given by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. At its summit a cross in brilliants is sustained by a huge emerald, which serves as a base. This emerald, the chasing of which is rich gold, bears on its contour the name of Gregory XIII., which proves that it had been taken from the Pontifical Treasury.

"Napoleon might at least have had the good grace to efface the name of Pope Gregory," said my companion, pointing this out to me; but it seems that he did not even care to conceal the emerald's origin.

The tapestries, or arazzi, ar the Romans call them, because they are made at Arras, in France, are rarely shown nowadays. Some of them still hang, I believe, in one of the corridors of the Vatican. Those which Leo X. ordered for the Sistine Chapel were made from cartoons by Raphael in 1515. Seven of these cartoons are now in the South Kensington Museum in London. A second series was made at a later period from designs by Giulio Romano and other of Raphael's pupils. They represent various events in the life of the Saviour.

The history of several of these tapestries is remarkable. They were carried off by the French in 1798 and sold to a trader at Genoa, who burned one for he sake of the gold and silver threads used in the bright lights representing sunshine. This speculation proved unprofitable. The trader offered to sell the remainder in 1808, and they were bought by Pius VII., who returned them to their original places.

The Chambers of Commerce Congress.

LONDON, June 28.—The chief interest in the debate in to-day's session of the Imperial Chambers of Commerce Congress centered in Mr. Medley's free trade resolution. Hon. C. H. Tupper moved as an amendment to Mr. Medley's resolution, the resolution adopted by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, declaring that free trade would paralyze the trade of the Dominion and place it at the mercy of the United States. Sir Donald A. Smith seconded the amendment, and Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, was the only Canadian delegate who opposed it. The debate was adjourned before a vote was reached.

Tory Election Methods.

LONDON, June 28.—The Star says the Tories at Salisbury have issued a cartoon entitled, "The Grand Old Man's last Journey." It depicts Gladstone with his 83 years bearing a palm in his left hand and his Home Rule bill in his right, being dragged down to hell by the devil. The cartoon has so shocked the electors and those opposed to Mr. Gladstone, that most of the copies have been called in and high prices offered for the remainder that are still in circulation.

An Agreement Reached.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. L. Brown, of Nanaimo, held yesterday afternoon in the Driard, Mr. D. G. Marshall of Vancouver, the assignee, was instructed to accept the offer of Mr. T. B. Pearson of this city to take over the estate at 50 per cent. of the total amount of unsecured claims, and give payment in notes at four, eight and twelve months without interest. The unsecured claims are about $10,500. The local creditors and eastern wholesalers interested have agreed to these terms. Mr. Pearson left for Nanaimo this morning to take possession of the estate.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of Messrs. Wilson & Wootton, Victoria, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 a.m.

GEORGE RILEY,
Secy. S. & O. R'y Co.

Enderby, May 30, 1892. jeo-td

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s

ANNUAL DRAWING. TICKETS NOW ON ISSUE.

$2,500.00

DIVIDED INTO SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES

The First Ten of which are Cash Prizes.

You Receive One Chance for Every Dollar's Worth of Goods You Purchase.

First Prize $100 in Gold, Second Prize $50, Third Prize $25.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Thursday's Evening Times.

For Tumbo Island.

Mr. C. A. Lombard leaves to-night for Tumbo Island to have a look over the coal mine in which he is interested. The company have a large number of men at work on the mine.

Married Last Evening.

Miss M. Evans and Mr. S. Johnston were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Cadboro Bay. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. P. Arden, in the presence of a few intimate friends of the principal parties.

The Phra Nang.

The steamship Phra Nang, of the N. P. R. line, arrived from Departure Bay this morning and will leave at daylight to-morrow for the Orient. She has a number of Chinese passengers, 900 tons of coal, 500 tons of flour, 30,000 feet of lumber and 40 spars.

The Quadra.

The time for receiving tenders for the repairs to the steamer Quadra has been extended until Saturday next, July 2nd. No investigation is going on at present upon the accident to the steamer. It will commence next Tuesday in Capt. Lewis's office, Custom House, at 1 p.m.

Window Breaker.

At 4 o'clock this morning a well known individual amused himself by breaking a large light of glass in a business house on Douglas street. The smasher was seen and recognized by a newsboy, and will be prosecuted unless the damage is made good. Striking windows with a walking cane is not very profitable unless the striker is a travelling glazier.

Police Record for the Month.

The police calendar for June was lighter than usual. The following is the number of cases that came up before the court during the month: Drunks, 1; bringing stolen property to Canada, 1; vagrancy, 7; assaulting police officer, 1; possession of intoxicant, 2; frequenter of house of ill-fame, 1; assault, 6; malicious damage to property, 1; infraction of public morals by-law, 1; infraction of streets by-law, 4; infraction of revenue by-law, 3; infraction of liquor by-law, 1; infraction of park by-law, 1; selling cigarettes to boys, 1; indecent assault, 1; refusing to pay wages, 1; damage to property, 1; obtaining property with intent to defraud, 1; The total amount of fines was $207.50.

A Cat With Three Ears.

Deluge Fire Hall, Yates street, rejoices in the possession of a zoological phenomenon, a sort of freak of nature, in the form of a little black kitten which has three ears. The extra lug grows inside the right ear, is considerably smaller than the other two, and although perfectly formed is not opened, being the mere auricular appendage without the accompanying machinery of tympanum, eustachian tube and other appurtenances. Pussy is as black as the ace of spades and sports not a white hair. She is petite and her claws are nice and sharp. There is nothing about the cat unusual except the extra listener with which nature has favored her. The firemen look upon the kitten as a mascot, and it comes in for no end of petting.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victoria Young Men's Christian Association, held June 30, 1892, it was resolved: That this board expresses its sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by our association through the death of its President, the Hon. John Robson, who for so long past has, by his efficient work and help, been indeed a father to this institution; also to offer their earnest sympathy and condolence to his widow and family in their sad and unexpected bereavement, and would commend them to the protecting care and consolation of our loving Heavenly Father, whose ear is ever open to the cry of the widow and the fatherless.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, Victoria, B.C.,

M. S. Wade, M.D., Vice President,
Wm. S. Hampson, Recording Sec'y.

GRIEF FOR THE PREMIER.

The Council Adjourns After Passing a Resolution of Condolence.

A short and sorrowful session of the city council was held yesterday evening, Mayor Beaven presided and the following members of the board were present: Aldermen Humber, McKillican, Styles, Hall, Baker, Bragg, Munn, and Lovell.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, and after a slight alteration were adopted.

Ald. Hall then rose and moved the following

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE,

which was seconded by Ald. Baker:

"That this council offers its sincere and profound sympathy to the family of the late Hon. John Robson on the occasion of their unfortunate bereavement, knowing that they have in his death lost a loving husband and father, as well as the province one of its most talented and useful members; and that the City Clerk be instructed to forward to his family over the Mayor's signature this resolution of condolence; and that this council do now adjourn."

Speaking on the motion, Ald. Hall expressed the profoundest sorrow at the sad news of the death of the Premier of the province. In him the province, he thought, lost a most estimable man, and this loss would be more keenly felt because it came so suddenly. There was a source of gratification in the fact that the Premier died in harness, yet his untimely death was a matter to be deeply mourned. Hon. John Robson had always taken a lively interest in the city as well as the province, and he was satisfied the noble Premier was revered throughout the land and his name would ever be kept green in the memory of the city and Province.

In seconding the resolution Ald. Baker expressed sorrow at having to perform so sad a duty, and said he was sure that Hon. John Robson had always been a dear friend to the province, and his untimely death would be universally regretted.

Ald. Lovell also expressed unfeigned sorrow at the death of the Premier. Notwithstanding that he differed from him politically he always admired him for his force of character and because of the great good he had done.

The resolution passed unanimously, and the council then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

A KING SEEKING A BRIDE.

Tablet in the British Museum Gives a Glimpse of the Past.

Tablets found in Egypt at Tel-el-Amarna contain among other curious records the letters sent by a King of Egypt about 1500 B.C. to a King of Babylon, denying that he had ill-treated one Babylonian wife and asking for another. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the outline of some of these letters, which by Dr. Bezold's careful and scholarly translation now all those who run may read. Take the tablet of Nile mud, for instance, on which the scribe of Amenophis III. wrote the letter that was never despatched to "Kallimma Sin, King of Karaduyinash, my brother." After a characteristically Eastern and ponderous beginning, in which good health is wished to the King and the King's wives, the government, horses and carriages, the Pharaoh tries to clear himself of the charge brought against him that he has not treated well one of his wives, the sister of Kallimma Sin. "From the time when my father gave thee my sister to wife," the Babylonian King had written, "no man hath seen her, and none knoweth whether she be alive or dead." Now the King of Egypt has asked in marriage Sukharti ("The Little One"), Kallimma Sin's fair daughter. Hence these reproofs. The Egyptian thereupon challenged the Babylonian to send messengers who might convince themselves of the well-being of the wife whom "no man hath seen." The messengers come, but cannot, among the galaxy of Queens of Amenophis, identify the Babylonian Princess, and Amenophis now writes in righteous indignation in the letter under consideration.

"Since thou sayest, 'My messengers cannot identify her,' I answer, 'Then who can identify her?' and I ask further, 'Why dost thou not send a wise man who might give thee a trustworthy account and describe to thee the comfort and the good health of thy sister here?' Command, then, one of thy wise men to come and examine her household, and let him see for himself the honor in which she is held by the King."

After a great deal of haranguing, in which he of Mesopotamia asserts that his daughter Sukharti was "not beautiful," and after endless haggling over the loan of a quantity of gold, the marriage settlements are satisfactorily concluded, and Kallimma Sin writes to the King of Egypt: "If thou wilt write unto me she shall be brought unto thee."

Ten years after Amenophis III. had begun to reign, when, as it is stated on several large steatite scarabs, he had slain 102 lions with his own hand, he added another wife to his harem, and Queen Thi, on whose tomb we read that she was a "royal daughter, royal sister, royal mother, royal wife, great lady, lady of the North and South," became the acknowledged Queen of Amenophis and of Egypt. Again and again the name of fair-haired, blue-eyed Queen This is mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, and it also occurs frequently on the rings, vases, scarabs and amulets of the reign of Amenophis III.

THE BISHOP AND THE SYNOD.

TO THE EDITOR:—It is not a little singular that just now the home papers are commenting in anything but complimentary terms on the action of the laity, more particularly of the South African Church, who by an adverse vote have denied to Bishop Jones, the veteran and indefatigable Metropolitan of Cape Town, the assistance of a co-adjutor. But there they might have at least the excuse that they would have been expected to supply him with an income adequate to his new duties and position.

Here in this tight little island our venerable Diocesan was prepared himself to surrender two-thirds of his own emoluments from the bishopric estate, and when he had seen his junior safe in the Episcopal saddle, would have quietly yielded him sole possession of the See. What, therefore, we have lost on the score of hard cash alone it is difficult to estimate, especially when we remember a contested election for a successor to Bishop Pearson, in Newcastle, Australia, is said to have cost the churchmen there some £250,000. By a typographical error, we may not have been very well understood respecting those who, we said, seemed inclined to shake their money bags in the face of the clergy dependent on the Mission Board for grants, and to remind these that the laity held the purse strings. Now, we venture to say that such an impudent as well as impolitic reminder would, or rather could only be uttered by one two of all the excellent lay gentlemen who have been elected lay representatives and delegates to the synod. Such a remark would be the utterance of a parvenu, and one who has no pretension of being a gentleman, either by birth or instinct. There may be such a thing as ecclesiastical serfdom on the other side of the Rockies, but on this side—on this glorious Pacific coast, the spirit of the hireling is quenched the moment he quaffs, as it were, our pure air of liberty. Here we are all the sons of freedom, and while giving "honor to whom honor is due," we know how to guard our own God-given rights, and allow no man, lay or ecclesiastical, to usurp dominion over us. "For what the clergy receive they are not less thankful" than other people, but they feel also that the "workman is worthy of his hire." They are only, in comparison with other professions, paid a pittance, and they give unstinted service in behalf of all to whom they are sent.

We hope, therefore, in all subsequent discussions and action taken in settling what is now a very difficult matter, we shall behave to each other as gentlemen and men of courtesy and goodwill. The world outside watching us, whilst tolerant enough of laxity on its own part, is exigent to a fault in regard to those they fancy dub themselves as the "unco guid," and as more righteous than others. If instead, then, of cultivating a kindly interchange of thought, "bearing and forbearing," and attributing no ill motive, we exhibit the unhappy spectacle of professors of religion biting and ready to devour each other, we shall have only ourselves to blame for the many impolite things that may be said about us by those looking on.

CLERICUS.

THE CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

Chief Deasy Reports That the City Water Supply is Inadequate for Fire Protection.

Complaints of Foul Drains and a Cry for Sewers---Must Have More Money.

A meeting of the city council was held this morning at 10 o'clock. Mayor Beaven presided, and the following members of the board were present: Aldermen McKillican, Styles, Hall, Baker, Bragg and Lovell.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were read by the clerk:

Request from Jno. Braden to make certain water connections at Ross Bay. Petition granted, work to be carried out under supervision of water commissioner.

From James Pottinger, complaining of a water closet being built to empty into the open drain on Superior street. Communication referred to the sanitary committee and officer with power to act.

From secretary of the St. Andrews and Caledonian Society, an invitation to the mayor and aldermen to Caledonia picnic on 4th July. Invitation accepted with thanks.

Application from W. McDowell, Menzies street, for deed to lot 1015, block 17, bought at sale of lands for taxes. Communication received and applicant referred to the Act for guidance in the matter.

From secretary Lacrosse club, conveying thanks of Victoria Lacrosse club for use of city hall for club meetings on 21st and 23rd inst. Received and filed.

From Andrew Grey, asking for an answer to a letter of some time ago, a claim to damages to a cabin.

Ald. Lovell advised that Mr. Gray be informed that the claim could not be entertained.

Ald. McKillican moved, seconded by Ald. Bragg, that the communication be referred to the city barristers and finance committee to report. Carried.

From the citizens of New Whatcom inviting the mayor and council to the celebration at that city on July 4th. Invitation received with thanks.

From city engineer Wilmot, re dispute over gravel pits property at Spring Ridge, stating that it would be necessary to get from the registry office the plans of the first survey of the Bodwell estate before the disputed lines could be established, and recommended that this course be followed. On motion the city engineer was authorized to carry out the recommendation of his communication.

From Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Brown Bros., and Carmichael, complaining of a bad smell arising from the drain at 63 and 65 Yates street. The sanitary officer was instructed to have the nuisance abated.

From D. W. Higgins, president of the Tramway Co, re Earle claim for a horse, stating that the matter would be laid before the board of directors at the next meeting. The communication was received and filed.

The city clerk reported, referring to the street committee the requests of Mr. Allen and others for sidewalk on North Pemberton street, and a communication from A. Jackson and others calling attention to the bad condition of Avelon Road. Received and filed.

From Thos. Deasy, chief of the Victoria fire department, stating that he considered the city was in danger of a conflagration. He had tested several hydrants on the principal streets and only 45 pounds pressure was attained. The sprinkling cart and the amount of water used for gardens, etc., cut off the supply materially, and he recommended that when the alarm was sounded it would be wise to stop the sprinklers and turn off their water taps. Unless the water supply be increased or another engine placed in service the city would continue in serious danger from fire. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to the water committee and fire wardens to report.

PETITIONS.

From Geo. Geddes and others complaining that the ravine running through the Work estate is in a filthy condition, being used as an open sewer, causing sickness, and asking that the nuisance be abated.

Ald. Baker said that he knew that the ravine complained of was a source of danger to people living in that vicinity, and action would have to be taken at once. He moved that the city engineer be instructed to estimate the cost of a suitable drain to abate the evil complained of.

Ald. Styles seconded the motion, saying the nuisance was a disgrace to the city.

Ald. Lovell said it was the same old complaint, and the petitioners should be informed that the city has no money to spend on such improvements.

Ald. Baker's motion carried.

From R. H. Jamieson and Thomas Howell, asking that in compliance with a petition signed by 527 ratepayers, improvements be permanently exempted, and that the rate on land be fixed at 1½ per cent.

At the suggestion of Ald. Bragg the petition was laid on the table till Ald. Hunter's by law to levy a rate comes before the board.

FINANCE REPORTS.

From the finance committee reporting that they had paid wages and refund deposits to the amount of $164.25 and asking that their action be sustained. Report received and action of committee confirmed.

The finance committee also recommended the payment of accounts amounting to $4198.43. Accounts ordered to be paid.

The finance committee further recommended refunds on improvements omitted from the first list to E. A. and C. H. Woods, $12.50. The report was received and adopted and the recommendation carried out.

The finance committee also reported recommending further insurance on the electric light plant. Report received and recommendation adopted.

The committee also recommended the payment of accounts owned by the previous council amounting to $495.85. Accounts ordered to be paid.

The committee also reported the payment of school board accounts amounting to $219.50. Report adopted and action of committee confirmed.

The same committee reported that after inquiry they had found that the amount owing John Haggarty for stone supplied the city was $231.62½ and recommended the amount be paid.

Ald. Lovell stated that the committee had had considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion in this matter owing to the fact that Mr. Haggarty could not produce vouchers and Mr. Leech was not disposed to help the committee gratuitously.

Ald. Baker thought Mr. Haggarty would not be satisfied with the amount, as he claimed a considerably larger sum.

On motion the report was adopted and the amount ordered to be paid.

A discussion arose as to whether business should be continued or on adjournment made till the afternoon or evening. The mayor pleaded business of importance for the afternoon and several members stated they could not come in the evening. An adjournment was finally made till 4:30 this afternoon, when the several by-laws recently introduced will be taken up.

A MINISTER WELCOMED.

Rev. P. H. McEwen Meets With a Warm Reception at Emmanuel Church.

Last evening, at the Emmanuel Baptist church, a very pleasant gathering was held to welcome the Rev. P. H. McEwen, late of Paisley, Ontario, to his new pastorate. Mr. Pickard, deacon of the church, filled the chair, and briefly introduced the various speakers.

Rev. Mr. McRae, Presbyterian minister of Victoria West, offered prayer. Mr. T. Haughton, on behalf of the church, welcomed the newly settled pastor. He spoke of the loneliness of the church without a settled head or leader during the last few months, reviewed the circumstances that led the church to call their minister and offered kindly greeting to Mr. McEwen from the congregation. He said that they welcomed their pastor to a field of work, to arduous toil and enterprise, but as they had called him unanimously to labor, so they would unanimously support him in his work. He briefly touched upon the history of the church in the neighborhood, and hoped the cause, established in faith and prayer would continue to go on to greater prosperity. Humorously likening the settlement of a Baptist pastor with a church to the marriage ceremony, he hoped that a divorce might never take place but that the tie would remain until death do us part.

Rev. J. White, of Centennial Methodist Church, welcomed Mr. McEwen on behalf of the Ministerial Association. He urged the church to help and stand by their pastor in all Christian work. Co-operation and unity of work were much needed. A pastor was the head of his people, but some expected him to be both head and heels. He illustrated the church's need of loyalty of service by the military and naval sense of duty, how that those men for little pay and less honor were willing to leave home and friends at the call of patriotism and danger. So minister and church should endure hardships as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Mr. William Marchant welcomed Mr. McEwen on behalf of Calvary Baptist Church, and also on behalf of the Baptist denomination of the city. He asked the congregation to remember that their pastor was not claimed to be perfect, but was a man of like passions with ourselves and needed all their kindly affection and forbearance. He also asked the pastor to remember that the church was neither perfect also; that they had different habits of thought, methods of work and plans in the Far West than in the older cities of the East.

Rev. Mr. Campbell spoke on behalf of the Presbyterian church, and told how in his work in the east he had always been on terms of affectionate brotherhood with all ministers of the word, and had no doubt that Mr. McEwen and himself would work hand in hand for the furtherance of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Rev. C. Watson, of the Pandora Methodist church, and Rev. MacRae, also briefly addressed the meeting, urging the church to credit their pastor with sincerity of purpose and honesty of intention, and prayed God they might be richly blessed in the years to come.

Rev. P. H. McEwan thanked all who had spoken so many kindly words of welcome to him that evening, and cordially reciprocated the more than brotherly kindness of the ministers of other denominations. He referred to the singular nature of the call that he had received; how it came to him when he was travelling on mission work in Europe; that it was a unanimous call — without one dissentient voice; that although he had at the same time invitations to settle at Halifax and Galt, yet he thought the possibilities of the work in a growing city like Victoria greater than in the older cities of the East, and so he decided to come. He hoped that his pastorate would be one marked as having for its central idea the preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He would seek in his work to help to mould and build up Christian character as well as the gathering in of the outside world. Moral Reform and other kindred associations would also share his attention, and he earnestly prayed the Divine blessing to rest upon the union cemented that night.

During the meeting the choir rendered several pieces with good taste; Miss Clyde sang a solo and Miss Solberg, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Westcott and Mr. H. Adams gave a quartette. Refreshments were supplied by the ladies of the congregation.

Before the meeting separated, Mr. Haughton asked leave to refer to the sad news they had just received of the Hon. John Robson's death. Referring to the deceased statesman, he pointed out how in all legislation affecting Christian movements and temperance reform, Mr. Robson had always given his influence in the right direction. He moved that a vote of condolence be forwarded to the bereaved wife and family. Mr. W. Marchant seconded, and the meeting by a standing vote testified their sympathy in the sad trial.

Victoria and Esquimalt Mail.

The mail contract between Victoria and Esquimalt was awarded to-day, Walter King being the successful tenderer. He has secured the contract for four years and starts his duties to-morrow. The stage will leave the postoffice, Government street, at 8 and 11 a.m., 2 and 5 p.m. Returning will leave Esquimalt at 9 a.m., 12 m., 3 and 6 p.m.

REDUCED THEIR SALARIES.

The Junior Postoffice Clerks and Letter Carriers Have Their Allowances Cut Down.

They Get no Notice, But Will Receive Smaller Checks on the Thirtieth.

The letter carriers and junior clerks of the postoffice, that is all those whose wages are less than $800 a year, have had their wages cut down, much to their and every other citizen's disgust. The Government gave no notice or reason for their action, and the first that was known of the matter was when it was found that the checks for their June pay were to be $7.50 less than they had previously been receiving.

The Government's action will effect 24 men, seven of whom are carriers, the others being inside clerks. Their regular wages were $33. To this was added a provisional allowance of $10, so that they were getting $43. Now $7.50 is to be taken off, making their wages $35.50 per month.

The clerks thought it was bad enough to have to work for $43, but they are now utterly disgusted, and there is little doubt but the Government will have to get at least a few new men.

Almost every man spoken to about the matter expressed his contempt for the niggardly action of the Dominion Government. They all wondered how the Postmaster-General expected the clerks to exist on the wages offered. It was bad enough to ask them to try and live on $43 a month, but when it is reduced to $35.50 it gives a man very little chance to get along.

Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., was called upon by a TIMES representative. He said the action of the Government was an outrage, and he thought that it would be a good idea for the citizens to call a public meeting to protest against it. He with other members of Parliament had frequently brought the question of the pay of postoffice clerks before the Ministers, but they had refused to take any action towards raising the salaries. The members of the Government were well acquainted with the state of affairs in the province, and knew that men could not live on a dollar a day here like they did in the East. All the papers should take the matter up.

The clerks on the C.P.R. between Vancouver and Winnipeg are also affected, said a prominent postoffice official. How the Government expected them to work for the same amounts the Quebec clerks he did not know. In British Columbia they have to make a trip of 1200 miles a week over a rough country, while in the East they had but a few miles to go over a smooth country. Besides, food and clothing were much more expensive. He expected to see trouble among the clerks. There was another thing about it as well. Of course only men that are anxious for a position take the job of carrying letters. As soon as they find something better they leave, therefore there are constantly new men carrying letters, which, of course, causes confusion and delay. If men were paid decent wages they would remain in the position and the work would be done much better. Already two clerks and two letter carriers have decided to resign. No doubt others will follow as soon as they learn of the cut in their wages.

FEATURES OF LIFE IN BRAZIL.

Decorations Are So Common That Even the Small Boys Wear Them.

Among other queer things that the stranger observes in Brazil are the vast numbers of decorations, stars and crosses, etc.—which appear to have been recklessly bestowed, often upon boys 12 and 14 years old, who certainly can have done nothing to win such distinction, writes Fannie B. Ward. There is a very large body of ex-officials in Rio, belonging to the decayed aristocracy, and most of them still sport on all possible occasions the court dresses and uniforms and decorations of a past regime. It is their small sons and grandsons whom one sees tricked out in tawdry silks and velvets, with stars and crosses and miniature crowns pinned on their jackets. These decorations are as likely to have been obtained by purchase as by inheritance, for there used to be a custom in Brazil under which patents of nobility, with all its signs and emblems, could be bought for filthy lucre, and the rage for them was unbounded. The highest of all the decorations was "the insignia of the Order of Christ," and at one time the keeper of every pulqueria, as well as his fellow-citizens above and below in the social gamut, appeared on every holiday with a "habito de Christo" on his waistcoat front. Church dignitaries and civilians of high degree wore them also, and, being handed down from generation to generation, they still appear, often with ludicrous inappropriateness. The prevailing costume of Brazilians in the rural districts has not changed much in the last 100 years. The men still wear broad-brimmed hats with low crowns, tied under the chin with a ribbon, velveteen jackets, waistcoats of gorgeous color, bedecked with brass or silver buttons, linen drawers, high black gaiters, buttoned to the knee, the whole topped by a sort of cape similar to that still used in Portugal, generally lined with scarlet and thrown negligently over one shoulder. The quaint old-time fashion prevails only in the interior, principally among the well-to-do. In Rio and other seaside cities the gentlemen dress in the most correct of European costumes, and the ladies get themselves up more frenchily, if one may coin a word, than anybody in France, barring glaring incongruities in the matter of colors, sometimes so atrociously blended as to "swear at one-another" in a way that would drive a French woman crazy. During the few short trips we have so far made into the interior we have been amused to see ladies promenading the streets with all the airs and graces of peafowls, wearing enormous hoops, with "pelerines" and waterfalls dangling down their shoulders, exact copies of the fashion plates of 30 years ago.

But this is a great country for the study of anatomy, if one were so inclined, for the majority of the "common people" perambulate so near to naked that the slight similitude of "clothes" they wear seems altogether superfluous. The street gamin, and even children of people in tolerable circumstances, play about their doors and screech and tumble in the streets without a stitch or rag of clothing upon them, with no more ideas of modesty than the mangy dogs that are their companions. At the age of nine or ten, or thereabouts (which in the tropics, you know, is equal to 15 or 18 in the far, cold north), the girls are partially covered by a cotton tunic and the boys by equally gauzy drawers. When fully grown and arrived at the dignity of fatherhood themselves—which will be surprisingly early in life, you may be sure—their full dress will consist of, for the women, a cotton chemise, embroidered around the yoke and armlets, and generally slipped off one shoulder or the other to the waist, a short, scant cotton skirt, a string of beads, long earrings, and as many bracelets of brass, silver, or beads as the wearer can manage to acquire; and for men a calico shirt, always unbuttoned in front and worn with flaps outside the drawers and a straw hat.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

First Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Queen City Building, Loan and Saving Association was held last evening, when the secretary's, directors' and auditors' reports were adopted. The former showed a profit of 10 per cent. The following directors were elected: J. Holland, Chas. Kent, J. N. McLaughlin, H. Moss, P. J. Nolan, J. A. Cohen, John Leonard, C. Berryman, R. T. Williams. The new board met later, and elected the following officers: J. Holland, president; Chas. Kent, vice-president; C. D. Nelson, solicitor; and John Teague, appraiser. Mr. B. Williams was re-elected as secretary for the ensuing year.

Royal Baking Powder Has no Equal.

The United States Official Report

Of the Government Baking Powder tests recently made, under authority of Congress, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report shows the ROYAL superior to all others in leavening power; a cream of tartar powder of highest quality.

The Canadian Tests:

"The strength of the Royal is shown to be 23 per cent. greater than any other.

"As a result of my investigations I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, and is of greatest strength.

"F. X. VALADE,
"Public Analyst, Ontario,
"Dominion of Canada."